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PARIS, THURSDAY, JANUARY 22, 1981

Mr. Cannon refused to describe

Medical Examinations Mr. Cannon would not elabo-

tages said he had been beaten and

him that his mother had died. He

Richard Queen, the hostage who was released last July after he de-

veloped multiple sclerosis, said that he and other hostages were

held for nearly five months in a

windowless warehouse basement, were forbidden to talk and permit-

ted just 20 minutes of fresh air a

their families for the first time

since the U.S. Embassy in Tehran

ty chief of the embassy, called his

79-year-old mother in Scales

badly as some of them did.' He

said his house was ransacked and

was taken over on Nov. 4, 1979.

Most of the hostages talked with

Col. Leland Holland, 53, securi-

the facts as they emerge.



sident Reagan and his wife in the motorcade on Pennsylvania Avenue after the inauguration.

Flostage Release Gives Reagan olitical, Diplomatic Advantage

By Hedrick Smith

HIS POR ITS MANAGEVENT His man country and work Porm 285 11 28 New York Times Service SHINGTON - For a presiwho has promised Americans beginning an era of nation-newal at home and restored gth and stature abroad, the om of the American hostages EMPLOY MENT n was exquisitely timed. e extraordinary deadline di-

-racy that put the 52 captured ricans into the air over Iran put ous the howitzers were thundera new leader into office in hington provided a graceful ifor Jimmy Carter, a hopeful Progue for Ronald Reagan and for a nation weary from 14 the of humiliation and seem-

lmost unavoidably the human na in Iran overshadowed an in--: "Iral address that was less an inational call to national great-. than a plain-spoken charter of Reagan's conservative creed, a sermon than a stump speech, a rallying cry than a practical lge that he will get down to

or all the new president's ated reputation as one of the on's most polished political ors, his mangural address ofd surprisingly few rhetorical rishes beyond the populist ute to ordinary Americans that e when there are no heroes, just don't know where to

Athough Mr. Reagan made no ext mention of the hostages. tir beroism was on everyone's

INSIGHTS

France's Marchais

leorges Marchais, the Comfumist candidate for the rench presidential election in the April, loves to unsettle, iritate, and shock. He welomes opprobrium from that east majority of the electorate ho will never vote Commuaist under any circumstances. And he invites his followers to think of themselves as a mipority under siege. Page 5.

INSIDE

Soviet Gas

rance is quietly slowing its pursuit of a multibillion-dollar gas deal with the Soviet Union ion has warned, could result n Western European becommg energy-dependent on Rus-pian during the next few dec-abdes. Page 2.

that the hostages were about to be flown out of Iran swept through the massive crowd stretched out before the Capitol, and that event

NEWS ANALYSIS

provided the perfect symbolic backdrop for Mr. Reagan's political objectives.

In political terms, the hostage release enables Mr. Reagan to enter the White House in a glow of good feeling and tentative optimism rather than embarking on his term burdened by a festering diplomatic deadlock that had soured the public mood and would have tied him down abroad when his first priority is to minister to the

domestic economy.
"It's dramatically upbeat," said Sen. Paul Laxalt of Nevada, one of Mr. Reagan's closest political friends. "Everybody feels good about it. It clears the air. It sweeps away something that would have been very distracting from all that

By Brian Mooney

WARSAW - Following the an-

nouncement of warning strikes

Thursday in at least four provinc-

es, Polish labor leader Lech Wale-

sa met Wednesday night with ranking government officials in an

apparent effort to head off a new

clash with the Communist regime.

Mr. Walesa, head of the inde-pendent trade union Solidarity,

and several other union leaders

and aides flew to Warsaw aboard a

chartered plane, a spokesman for the union's Gdansk headquarters

The group arrived at the Council

of Ministers building for the meet-ing with Deputy Premier Micczys-

law Jagielski and other senior gov-

The crucial bargaining round, advanced by one day, reflected a wish on both sides to defuse what

appeared to be a fresh crisis in la-

bor-government relations over free

Saturdays and the unionists' de-

mand for access to the mass me-

Solidarity's national presidium

accused the authorities Tuesday of

failing to honor agreements with

strikers last summer and swept

aside Mr. Walesa's pleas for

Strikes on the Baltic Coast and

in Bydgoszcz, Poznan and Grudzi-adz were being called in defiance

ernment officials.

moderation.

lips. Moments before the new president took his oath of office, word ginning for Ronald Reagan, and a ginning for Ronald Reagan, and a good farewell for Jimmy Carter."

In diplomatic terms, the return of the hostages to freedom and family liberates American diplomacy from a political impediment that constantly crippled the pur-suit of America's vital interests in one of the world's most critical re-

For Jimmy Carter, the elaborate arrangements so dramatically though frustratingly concluded in the final moments of his presidency closed the most painful and haunting episode of his steward-

The agreement with Iran wiped stain from his record and now allows him to nurture the hope that with the perspective of time, the public and history will judge

now relief from the human torment of the hostages and their families and a sense that a certain (Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)

Walesa Meets Deputy Premier

A Reuters correspondent who

has attended dozens of Solidarity

meeting was the most confused

and recriminatory since the union

Solidarity has taken issue with

The union has said it will

concede that Poland cannot afford

the loss of production entailed in

the abolition of working Satur-days, provided the government ac-

cepts the principle of a five-day,

Symbolic Issue

symbolic in the eyes of the union

eaders of what they say is the fail-

ure of the authorities to implement

last summer's strike agreements.

of national meat rationing.

Solidarity's coordinating com-

ties to present a new draft of its month.

The Saturday issue has become

the authorities over free Saturdays

mainly because it was not consult-

was formed last August.

40-hour week.

meetings in Gdansk said Tuesday

Mound, Ill., before dawn. "He said he had spent a month in what he called the 'dungeon' Stain on Record and said his captors were S.O.B.s." said the colonel's mother, Clara Holland. "He said, 'I didn't fare as

everything taken, including his watch and rings. They took all the him more kindly.

For the national psyche, there is furniture and clothes Duane Gillette called his parents in Columbia, Pa., and Andrew (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

In a Bid to Defuse Labor Crisis clared Jan. 28 a day of struggle for farmers trying to establish their own Rural Solidarity union.

U.K. Grants Credits

LONDON (Reuters) - Britain has extended credits totaling more than £30 million (\$72 million) to Poland as a short-term measure to help its economy, a Foreign Office spokesman said Wednesday.

The funds include a credit of £15 million to buy food from European Economic Community

The Foreign Office said Poland had requested help for its econom-ic difficulties, including foreign debt financing, and "the circum-

stances are clearly exceptional." "We have therefore offered the Poles interim help in the short term to permit normal commercial Loudspeaker messages outside Solidarity headquarters in Gdansk Tuesday announcing the four-hour strike on the Baltic Coast Thurstransactions to continue, and to assist Poland to meet its guaranteed debt obligations to the United day said the authorities had hop-Kingdom during the first quarter ored only 3 of the 21 promises in

the Gdansk accords of last August. of 1981," the spokesman said. Officials made clear that the Outstanding issues involve the release of political detainees, a law credits were a short-term measure, release of political detainess, a new relaxing consorship, trade union legislation enshrining the new la-bor freedoms and the introduction separate from talks taking place among Western nations on financial aid to Poland in the context of its foreign debt of about \$23 billion. These talks, taking place in Paris, are due to resume next mission also called on the authori-



Joy and relief showed in the faces of freed hostages on arrival in West Germany Wednesday.

Iranian Leaders Claim Triumph With No Regrets Over Hostages

By Jonathan Sharp

TEHRAN - In the aftermath of the release of the American hostages, Iran seemed determined Wednesday to show that it had no regrets about the 14-month crisis and to portray it as a triumph for this country.

The speaker of the Mailis was greeted with chants of great!" by members when he described the hostage-taking as "one of the greatest constructive mea-sures in history."

But the speaker, Hashemi Rafsanjani, also told the parliament of the danger of internal squabbling over the hostage agreement, in which Iran settled for much less than the \$24 billion it had demanded from the United States in return for the hostages.

Already there have been signs of friction on the issue, involving chief hostage negotiator Behzad Nabayi and President Abolhassan Bani-Sadr.

The Majlis speaker said that if it had not been for the embassy seizure the shah probably would still be alive and a focus of opposi-tion to the Iranian revolutionary government.

Shah 'Could Not Stand It'

He suggested that once the hostages had been taken, the United States either killed the shah in order to block demands for his return to Iran or else the ex-monarch 'could not stand it and died." Mr. Rafsanjani added that, al-

though Iran had suffered some short-term losses because of the international economic sanctions against it, in the long term the hostage affair had been of benefit because the country had learned self-

The friction over the hostage settlement became evident following remarks by Mr. Nabavi on television Tuesday night, shortly after he watched the hostages fly

Mr. Nabavi, who headed Iran's side in the negotiations with the United States through Algerian intermediaries, said that Mr. Bani-Sadr had been kept informed on the progress of the talks.

At Loggerheads

But Mr. Bani-Sadr, who has long been at loggerheads with the clergy-dominated government and had favored a much earlier solution to the hostage crisis, issued a statement Wednesday denying

Diplomats in Tehran have foreeast that the centrist bloc associated with Mr. Bani-Sadr may try to gain some political capital at the expense of the government follow-ing announcement of the terms of

In a message to the nation mestic political struggle, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini called for

the country. The revolutionary leader was commander-in-chief.

Wednesday connected with the do-

that he had been told about the crucial later stages of the bargain-ine greater discipline in the armed forces and urged politicians to avoid anything that might demoralize the fighting men and weaken

> apparently referring to criticism by senior clergymen of the armed forces, of which Mr. Bani-Sadr is

In his television appearance, Mr. Nabavi hailed the hostage episode as an Iranian victory. He said U.S.

Reagan Aide Sees Need to Review Deal

From Agency Dispatches
WIESBADEN, West Germany
– Jimmy Carter met Wednesday night with the 52 hostages freed by Iran. His face strained but smiling slightly, Mr. Carter waved to a cheering crowd as he entered a military hospital on a personal mission to greet the 52 Americans whose captivity instrated his last 14½ months in office.

The former president's meeting with the freed hostages was "emotional to the point of awkwardness," and so moving that a photo-grapher was asked to stop taking pictures at one point, a Carter aide

In Washington, meanwhile, a spokesman said that the Reagan administration would not immediately commit itself to fulfilling the terms of the agreement with Iran that freed the hostages without first reviewing it carefully

"The Reagan administration would not want to commit itself to following through without baving a chance to go over the agreement and find out just what it is com-mitting itself on." William Dyess. the new State Department spokes-

Asked if certain provisions might be renounced, Mr. Dyess said that "the intention at this point is to study these aspects very closely." He told reporters the review would take several days.

Mr. Dyess added: "You should not draw any inference ... other than that they [administration officials] wish to be very careful."

Advisers Reviewing Record

At the White House, press secre-tary James Brady told reporters President Reagan's advisers of the hostage affair and the agree

ment itself. But Mr. Brady said it would be accurate to say that the adminis-tration intended to abide by the agreement if nothing extraordinary

turned up in the review. In Washington, a White House spokesman said Mr. Carter carried a personal message from President Reagan, who said: "I want to express my joy and pleasure at the release of our Americans. I speak for all the nation when I say we are looking forward to seeing them on

their return. The former president, whose dream of another four years in the White House was shattered partly because of the hostage crisis, met the 50 men and 2 women on their first full day of freedom. They had spent 444 days in captivity and arrived in West Germany Wednesday morning while Mr. Carter was leaving Washington. He was accompanied by former Vice Presi-

dent Walter Mondale and former (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Tehran Receives \$2.9 Billion; **Litigation Blocks Other Funds**

By Stuart Taylor Jr. New York Times Service WASHINGTON — Iran received about \$2.9 billion of its more than \$12 billion in frozen as-

sets after the hostages were re-leased, according to the former Treasury Secretary, William Mil-The \$2.9 billion comes from about \$8 billion that the United

States transferred into a special escrow account in the Bank of England Tuesday morning before the hostages were released. After Algeria had certified that the hostages had safely left Iran, the Algerian central bank, which controlled the escrow account, set aside \$5.1 billion to pay off Iranian debts to U.S. and European banks and transferred the remainder to Iran.

In addition, Iranian assets worth \$4 billion are still in the United States, much of that amount tied up in lawsuits brought by companies with claims against Iran. A portion of those assets will be used to pay any private U.S. claims against Iran found valid by an international arbitration panel, and the balance will be returned to Iran in a complex series of legal

The \$8 billion that went into the escrow account in the Bank of England included about \$5.5 billion in Iranian deposits and interest in European branches of U.S. banks, about \$940 million worth of Iranian-owned gold and \$1.4 bil-lion worth of Iranian-owned Treasury securities that had been frozen in the Federal Reserve

Bank of New York and about \$40 million in frozen Iranian funds held by the government, Mr. Mil-

About \$3.7 billion of this amount has already been used to pay off U.S. and European banks participating in large syndicated loans to Iran. Another \$1.4 billion went into a special escrow account

Carter Order **Blocks Suits** By Hostages

The Associated Press WASHINGTON - In his final hours as president, Jimmy Carter issued an executive order prohibiting the 52 former American hostages from suing Iran for damages resulting from their captivity, but they will have recourse to a U.S. commission being set up to handle

their claims. Other Americans with claims against Iran will have to go to an international tribunal, which will decide how much, if any-

thing, Iran will have to pay.

Mr. Carter's order, published
Wednesday, said that the ninemember U.S. commission which is yet to be named -should consider whether any compensation should be made by Congress or can be awarded by the president to the former hostages and members of their

ual loans made by other U.S. hanks to Iranian institutions after disagreements as to amounts of interest due and other matters are resolved by negotiation or arbitra-

All U.S. banks that lent money to Iran have already been repaid in full or are assured of eventual repayment under one of the two ar-bitration provisions in the agreements with Iran, Mr. Miller and former Secretary of State Edmund Muskie said.

The provisions for settlement of the claims of nonbanking companies — such as construction and engineering concerns and oil companies - against Iran are more complex, and the prospects that they will eventually be compensat-

ed are much less certain. Officials said that international arbitration arrangements they negotiated with Iran through Algerian intermediaries will provide most or all claimants with an adequate substitute for their lawsuits. if not with full payment of claims that in some cases appear to be

wildly inflated. But former Attorney General Benjamin Civiletti and other lawyers of the Carter administration acknowledged that there would be court challenges by claimants asserting that the government had no power to nullify the court orders they obtained against frozen franian assets or to terminate their law-

Mr. Civiletti cited several constitutional provisions and laws as the (Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

U.S. Concern Is Felt

France Slows Down On Soviet Gas Deal

By Axel Krause

PARIS - France is quietly slowing its pursuit of a multibillion-dollar gas deal with the Soviet Union that the Carter administration warned could result in Western Europe becoming dependent on Soviet energy, senior diplomats and officials said Wednesday.

West Germany and other European nations were also raising questions about the deal, mainly regarding how fast to proceed in negotiating its complex terms. But European officials emphasized. that the new caution should not be perceived as cooling to the project as a whole.

There is no question of going back on the basics of the deal — we want the gas — but there could be downward modifications in how much we take and under what conditions," a European official said. "We seemed to be moving along much more quickly over a month ago.

He noted that U.S. expressions of concern and recommendations for building extra storage capacity throughout Europe to offset possible future cutoffs are being taken into account in the new. cautious

Western diplomats said that they fully expected the Reagan ad-ministration to concur with the

Carter Lands In Germany

(Continued from Page 1)

Secretary of State Edmund Mr. Carter was met at the

Rhein-Main air base in Frankfurt by West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt. On his plane, Carter aides had said that Iran would not get U.S. military spare parts under the agreement reached on Monday to release the hostages.

Spares worth about \$500 million

were bought by the late shah be-fore the Iranian revolution. They were impounded after the Americans were seized, and at one point Mr. Carter spoke about releasing them if the crisis were resolved.

Small groups of the former hostages gathered on the third-floor balcony outside their hospital rooms, waving and clapping as Mr. Carter's limousine drove up. Several of them, including Marine guards, wore only light T-shirts and blue pajama bottoms in the subfreezing night air. The Marines appeared to have new haircuts.

After the brief hospital meeting, Mr. Carter returned to the Rhein-Main base for the trip back to the

Vance at Airport

Cyrus Vance, who was secretary of state when the hostages were KETI OR NOV. 4, 17/7, and qui because he opposed the unsuccessful attempt to rescue them in April headed those who greeted the former hostages at the airport Wednesday morning and rode in the first bus to the hospital. At the hospital, State Depart-

ment spokesman Jack Cannon reported "a very heavy run on the telephones," but he refused to dis-cuss the health of the former hostages or their treatment in Iran. "I'm going to draw an iron curtain on that," he said.

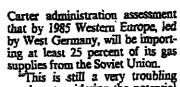
The Americans checked into the hospital at dawn, after their release from Iranian captivity and a flight to West Germany via Algeria.

In Washington, Mr. Dyess said that "historically, administrations have been bound by international

agreements." But, he added that the new team "wishes some time to study the agreements." It was not immediately clear what actions the Reagan adminis-

tration could take, although Joseph Laitin, assistant treasury secretary in the Carter government, said earlier: "There are over \$4 billion in Iranian assets in the United States which will be processed through the unfreezing process. We still have that under some con-

Iran received about \$2.9 billion of its more than \$12 billion in frozen assets after the hostages were released Tuesday. The \$2.9 billion came from about \$8 billion that the United States transferred into a special escrow account in the Bank of England.



number, considering the potential for pressure on energy supplies" a Western diplomat said Wednes-

In what could become the largest commercial deal ever between the Soviet Union and Europe, the project involves supplying France, West Germany, Italy, the Nether-lands, Belgium, Scandinavia and possibly other European nations about 45 billion cubic meters of gas annually from fields in northwest Siberia, starting in 1985.

Largely in proportion to how much Soviet gas they take, participating nations would supply large-diamater pipe, credits and drilling equipment in a supply package that in current dollars could total

No Immediate Danger

French government officials, echoing West German views, said Wednesday that the deal repre-sented no immediate danger to European security. But officials said the many complex issues involved — strategic, industrial and finan-cial — are being very carefully re-

A high-level interministerial committee of leading French offi-cials was unable to resolve the issues or reach any conclusions during an unpublicized meeting in Paris Jan. 15, informed sources

The question of "maximum depedendence" and other issues related to the gas deal were raised, but no decisions were reached. The sources emphasized that the move was not directly related to U.S. expressions of concern.

"There have never been any negotiations with the Americans and we are, after all, aware of our own security needs," a source said. Another source added "it is not inconceivable" that France would

reduce its dependence to below 25 percent, but he emphasized "this is not yet an issue the government has resolved." The nationalized Gaz de France,

backed by the Industry Ministry, is prepared to take up to 10 billion cubic meters, the sources said. However, others in the French government are urging that the level should be closer to 8 billion cubic meters. Knowledgeable diplomats said

that during recent weeks the U.S. and European energy planning officials have emphasized the need for the Europeans to offset the emerging dependence on new Soviet gas supplies by building substantial excess storage capacity, possibly underground.

A related recommendation is construction of new industrial plants with dual-energy utilization capacity, so that if gas supplies were ever cut off, a switch to fuel oil or other energy could be han-dled smoothly. "It is a matter of precautions, including in the eventual routing of the gas," said a senior Western diplomat.

Iran Claims A Triumph

acceptance of Iran's release conditions showed that "America had been brought to its knees."

Ayatollah Mohammad Beheshti,

the head of Iran's supreme court, reiterated at a news conference Wednesday that Iran still considered the United States as its archfoe and that no rapprochement was possible.

Diplomats said the Iranian timing - which coincided with the departure from office of President Carter and the inauguration of Ronald Reagan - may have been deliberate as a way of overshadowing the Washington ceremony and ensuring that neither Mr. Reagan nor Mr. Carter took all the credit for the hostage solution.
Publicly, Iranian leaders say

they are indifferent as to who is president of the United States. But privately some apprehension was voiced that a Reagan administra-tion might have taken a harsher stand in the bargaining and even started negotiations again from

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e others may have received."

Shouting, the raiders pushed Mr. Kalp said his brother told and shoved the hostages into a

WASHINGTON — Former hostage Elizabeth Montagne, calling her treatment by Iranian captors "degrading, humiliating and dehumanizing" says the militants forced her to play Russian

(Continued from Page 1)

Appel, a spokesman for the family,

"His treatment was at times di-gusting. I think President Reagan

was polite when he termed the Ira-

covering up what the real situation was. There was no physical tor-ture, but there was psychological pressure. The food wasn't good

and the conditions were very

Escape Attempts

Kalp in Brockton, Mass., said they

learned that the reason nobody

back home heard from him during

the more than a year of captivity was that he tried to escape several

Mr. Kalp, 43, talked for about

"He told us he tried to escape

"He said he had written us often

several times," Richard Kalp's wife said. "That sounded like him.

and asked if we had received any

of his letters. We told him we

hadn't and he said he had never

received any of ours and we had

tried to escape," his brother said.

In two instances, he was severely

beaten for those attempts. He

spent over 150 days in solitary

confinement, I guess in the begin-

ning. Because of his repeated es-

cape attempts, he was not given any of the frills or benefits some of

the others may have received."

"In more than two instances, he

times and was punished.

Richard Kalp.

written, too."

And the family of Malcolm

"We know that his letters were

said later:

nians barbarians.

"It was mental abuse," she said in an interview. "There was never a threat of physical beating with fists or clubs, but it was mental abuse. And there were threats with

roulette.

Ms. Montagne was one of 13 blacks and women released within a couple of weeks after the U.S. Embassy in Tehran was seized by Islamic militants on Nov. 4, 1979. She said the mistreatment she suffered occurred during the first four days of the takeover.

Lloyd Rollins, another of the 13. told NBC News Tuesday night that the militants tied some hostages to a table, gagged others and vaved guns "in our faces."

Comments Delayed

Ms. Montagne and Mr. Rollins nad withheld comment on their treatment until they were sure the remaining 52 hostages had been

Mr. Rollins said the militants played Russian roulette with two emale secretaries to try to "get information from us."

"They put a bullet in the chamber, spun the chamber, and they clicked the trigger off on a couple of the girls," Mr. Rollins said.

State Department spokesman David Passage said government of-ficials had kept quiet about the brutality because they did not want to endanger the hostages who were still in Iran. For the same reason, the 13 hostages released earlier were asked not to talk of their

Harry and Alice Metrinko of Olyphant, Pa., could not hold the tears back when they got the word from the State Department of the release of their son, Michael, one of the 52 American hostages.

Ex-Captives Report Abuse, Maltreatment

neral, you'll have to tell us what we

basement they called "The Mush-

In an interview telecast by CBS,

raid in the basement prison that

the hostages dubbed, "the night of

Mr. Queen, who was released by

the Iranians after he developed

multiple scherosis, a degenerative nerve disease, said the raid oc-

curred early last February at about

"What they did was they first closed the metal door that separat-

ed one group of us from the other

group and we didn't know what

was happening. Then they opened

the door and men with masks, white masks, came in. They were

dressed in fatigues, combat boots.

carrying weapons, automatic ri-

room Inn.'

the Gestapo raid."

Mr. Rollins, who is now stationed at the U.S. Embassy in Ottawa, Canada, and Ms. Montagne, who said she is a staff assistant with the State Department's China desk, gave different accounts of the duration of the abusive treatment by their captors.

Mr. Rollins said the scare tactics

ended within a few days, "when they got to know us."
The guns disappeared, the

weapons disappeared, and they tried to reassure us that we weren't. going to be hurt," he said.

Ms. Montagne said that al-

though the abuse lessened somewhat after the first few days, "I wouldn't say it improved dramatically. We were merely tied up during the day. We had to ask for everything, and we were tied up at might, when we were sleeping."

She said the abuse became so routine that it became "dull, after

a while, I guess."

Mr. Rollins' comments were made just minutes after he saw live television broadcasts of the 52 hostages arriving safely in Algeria af-

ter 444 days of captivity in Iran.
"During the first part of the captivity our hands were tied very tightly, and on the second day of captivity a number of hostages and myself were tied around the ambassador's dining room table," he

"Some of us even were gagged. There were guns being waved in our faces and threats being made," Mr. Rollins said. He said the abuse stopped be-

cause they "weren't getting the information from us. They knew that what they had done was illegal."

him the Iranians made no attempts large room where they were fined nst several walls. U.S. Marine Sgt. Johnny

"When they moved the first McKeel Jr. told his parents in group in, they had everybody lie Balch Springs, Texas, that interrogators told him his mother had died. He quoted the interrogator as saying, "Your mother is dead and And he returned to lie down." So if you want to go back to the fu- they were all standing up when I

Mr. Queen also thought he was about to be killed: "There was The Marine said he gave only his name, rank and serial number. A guard knocked out one of his teeth. dead silence and then all I heard was the metallic clicking of the weapons, locking the bolts, remov-ing the safety, I don't know which ... I just tried to give myself last

Mr. Queen said he and other hostages were held for nearly five months in a windowless warehouse rites, said the Lord's Prayer." He said the raiders took the hostages individually to a small room where they were stripped to under-clothes and searched while "... Mr. Queen revealed for the first time details of his 250-day captivanother group went to our little rooms and tore them apart. Then

Mr. Queen said he never learned who the raiders were or why the raid occurred, but "it just might have been a pure terror tactic. I think it was.

During the first five days of cap-tivity, Mr. Queen said he was held in the ambassador's residence. Then, in late November, 1979, he said he was moved to "The Mushroom Inn." He stayed there until mid-March, 1980.

There were no windows. It was like living in a tomb. You didn't hear the outside world. You didn't know what was going on at all." Although their captors forebade talking, Mr. Queen said he and his roommate, Joe Hall, whispered to each other. He and the others were allowed to shower every third day

We were taken out about once every week. We were taken to a little, very small courtyard right by the ambassador's residence and were allowed to exercise and see the sun and hear the traffic, hear the birds, for about 20 minutes a

Although he was initially confident that his captivity would be quickly ended, Mr. Queen said his morale dropped after a month and his spirits were "quite low." He said he gained strength at Christmas when he learned from

visiting clergymen that Americans were sending cards by the thousands to the hostages.

Iranian Contends **4 Jailed Britons** Are Not Hostages

TEHRAN — An adviser of Iran's premier said Wednesday that four Britons detained here were not hostages and that calling them this obscured the issue of the 52 American captives released

Tuesday.

The official Pars news agency said Mohammed Hashemi, adviser to Premier Mohammed Ali Rajai. told Swedish Ambassador Goran Bundy at a meeting: "The deten-tion of the four British nationals in Tehran has no connection with the imprisonment of three Iranian Moslem students in England" as the Swedish ambassador reportedly claimed. Sweden represents Brit-

in in Iran. "We told the Swedish ambassador that they wanted to obfuscate the real issue of the U.S. hostages by using the word hostage-taking in this context," Mr. Hashemi said It was not clear to whom he was referring when he spoke of stu-dents jailed in Britain.

Allies Lift Trade Ban **Against Iran**

Gulf War Expected To Inhibit Relations

By Joseph Fitchett International Herald Tribune

PARIS - European governments and Japan lifted the trade embargo against Iran Wednesday that was the centerpiece of their support for the United States in the hostage crisis.

Although anxious to start restoring Western relations with Iran, these governments will be handicapped by the Iraqi-Iranian war that erupted during the U.S. hostages' captivity, several diplomats

Besides imposing trade sauctions and refusing to buy Iranian oil, European governments in effect complied with the U.S. bid to freeze Iranian assets in U.S.-owned institutions by allowing Iranian challenges against the freeze to bog down in the courts. Several countries, particularly France, conduct-ed behind-the-scenes diplomacy to help secure the hostages' release through Iranian intermediaries. Japan agreed to apply the oil and ex-

Despite the trade restrictions imposed last May, exports by in-dustrial countries to Iran increased in 1980. Inflation pushed up the face value of ongoing contracts that were not affected by the embargo. Both Britain and Japan ex-ported about \$1.5 billion in goods in 1980 on this basis.

Trade Increase

Agricultural and pharmaceutical exports, which also were not covered, increased from France, whose 1980 exports to Iran are estimated to have reached \$1 billion. West German trade rose nearly 20 percent last year to \$1.2 billion for the first 10 months of the year.

Iran's most pressing need is quick delivery of military equipment that it has already bought but Britain and France, the main European suppliers, will be cau-tious about supplying arms that could offend Iraq and worsen the Gulf conflict. The fighting also has reduced Iran's oil exports, which will cut its revenues even when fi-nancial dealings become normal

Officials in both the United States and Europe made statements Wednesday aimed at publicly smoothing over the transatiantic differences that occasionally arose about U.S. handling of the hostage

In letters to the leaders of France and Britain released Wednesday, former President Jimmy Carter expressed appreciation for their efforts. Acknowledging allied help, a knowledgeable diplo-mat said that the performance of European governments nonetheless was rated as uneven by most U.S. officials.

A European diplomat noted that the hostage issue probably did more damage to Mr. Carter's reputation than to U.S. prestige, and added that U.S. diplomats ultimately negotiated sound financial conditions for the hostages' re-

EEC Statement

Common Market foreign ministers released a statement Wednes-day that said: "Now that the way is open for improved relations, the foreign ministers of the 10 expressed their hope of establishing with Iran relations based on respect for independence and mutual

understanding."
But most industrial suppliers particularly Japan, which was a major Iranian oil importer — acknowledged that the Iraqi-Iranian war will slow the resumption of

Britain and France - like the United States - will face sensitive mestions of military deliveries. From Britain, Iran needs equip-ment for Chieftain tanks and a logistics ship. Iran is also awaiting delivery of French-built missile boats. None of this equipment, if delivered, would be likely to change the course of the war, but it could anger Iraq and its Arab al-

Revived Iranian trading links may be a prelude to gradually im-proving political ties, but Western trade with Iran already had dropped off sharply in 1979 as a result of the Islamic revolution. It was recovering slightly when the hostage episode occurred.

European opinion was divided over the wisdom of sanctions, which many officials felt would reduce. Western influence without pressuring the Iranian authorities. Although British officials argued strongly for trade sanctions, Brit-ain ultimately decided not to follow the European decision to ap-ply the ban retroactively to November, 1979, the date the hostages were taken.

Now Britain continues to have the problem of its own hostages, four Britons held on unspecified charges of espionage.

Penalty on U.S. Boat By Ecuador a Record

The Associated Press SAN DIEGO — Ecuador has imposed a record \$1.2-million fine on a U.S. tuna boat seized while it was hobbling to Panama for repairs, the American Tunaboat Association said. The boat was charged with unauthorized use of Ecuador's waters, which it claims

extend 200 miles from shore. The Rosa D. was surrounded by gunboats and a destroyer and was boarded last Thursday. Its crew was kept in the Galapagos Islands for four days before sailing under escort for Manta, Ecuador, an association spokesman said.

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

Court Hears 3 Protestants on Devlin Shootii

United Press International BELFAST - Three Ulster Protestants, questioned by police about shooting last Friday that seriously wounded the Irish activist Bernac Devlin McAliskey and her husband. Michael, were remanded to

Wednesday and ordered to appear in magistrates court next week.

During their appearance at the tightly guarded Dungannon courmiles west of Belfast, a detective said that when told of the pen charges, the three men answered "no." They have been identifie Thomas Graham, 37, and Raymond Smallwood, 30, both of Lisbe and Andrew James Watson, 26, of Danmurry.

in Andersontown, five miles west of Belfast, a 31-year-old sec guard underwent emergency surgery after being shot in the chest was entering a brewery in a Roman Catholic district. His condition

reported as "very serious." Police believe the attack was carried out by Irish Republican guerril

Dane Named EEC Agriculture Commission

BRUSSELS - The European Commission appointed Denmark's Dalsager as its new agriculture commissioner Wednesday nigh succeeds Finn Olav Gundelach, also a Dane, who died last week.

The nomination of Mr. Dalsager, Denmark's minister of agricumeant that the Danes were victorious in their bid to retain the porpost. Both Frans Andriessen of the Netherlands and Lorenzo Na Italy had in the last few days expressed interest in taking over a

The role of farm commissioner will be of crucial importance coming months during negotiations on reform of the European Eo ic Community's budget and on farm prices for 1981-82.

Morocco's Hassan Sees End to Sahara Wa

RABAT, Morocco — King Hassan II of Morocco believes his will win the war against the Algerian-backed Polisario Front in the

em Sahara before the end of this month. "We are winning on the ground and we will have won before the of January," the king said in an interview with the West German zine Der Spiegel, the text of which was published in Rabat Wedn "When I said at the beginning of last year that the year 1980 wo the year of peace, I think one can make an error of one mont

forecast of 12 months." The king said there were no negotiations with Algeria at presen settlement of the conflict. The Algerians have been supporting the isario guerrillas in their six-year war with Morocco for the former

Chad Forces Said on Central African Bor

PARIS - Forces loval to Chadian Foreign Minister Acyl Ahm: heads the most strongly pro-Libyan faction in the country, have : on the border between Chad and the Central African Republic, int

sources said Wednesday in Paris. The sources said that the troops were dispatched there to surmovements across the border by the forces of rebel Defense M. Hissene Habre, who was driven out of the capital of Ndjame

month by Libyan-backed government troops.

The government of provisional President Goukouni Oueddei, entered an agreement earlier this month to work toward unity with the control of the bya, wants to prevent Mr. Habre from using the Central African . lic as a base for raids, the sources added. France has reinforced a installations in the Central African Republic and has warned

against expansion into black Africa. Supreme Court Rules Against Accused No The Associated Press

WASHINGTON - The Supreme Court on Wednesday uphelc er-court ruling that Feodor Fedorenko. 72, accused of serving as death-camp guard, must have his U.S. citizenship revoked, a mc

will allow the federal government to deport him.

The justices, by a 7-to-2 vote, said Mr. Fedorenko's citizenslillegally obtained because he failed to tell immigration officials, v entered the country 32 years ago, about his war background. The said his long history as a law-abiding U.S. resident played no par

Mr. Fedorenko is accused of shooting, whipping and beating prisoners at the Treblinka death camp in Poland. A retired mill Mr. Fedorenko lived in Waterbury, Conn., for 23 years before mc Miami Beach in 1976. His lawyer said Mr. Fedorenko now i where in the Northeast.

U.S. Required to Give Ir Data About Shah's Weal

New York Times Service WASHINGTON — The part of the hostage agreement between the United States and Iran concerning the late shah's wealth will require U.S. companies, banks, lawyers and government agencies to turn over to the Treasury Department any information they have about the assets of Mohammed Reza Pahlavi and his family in the Unit-

ed States. A central element of the hostage negotiations has been Iran's desire to recover the wealth of the Pahlavi family, which the Iranians have asserted is more than \$10 billion, and to obtain assistance from the United States in those recovery ef-

The information from private and government sources must be given to the Treasury Department within 30 days. It will then be

To Freeze Assets

Documents in the United States. Iran and Switzerland show that most of the former shah's wealth, at least as of a few years ago, was in Europe and hidden in secret numbered bank accounts, fictitious names and other forms of disguised ownership.

The United States has also agreed to freeze those assets within this country that are under the "control" of the shah's estate or any "close relative" who has been served as a defendant in U.S. litigation brought by Iran" to recover the Pahlavi wealth.

Last week, lawyer Paul O'Dwyer filed suit in federal court in New York seeking the return to Iran of \$36 billion allegedly misappropriated by the Pahlavi family. Mr. O'Dwyer's suit names about 65 defendants, including close associ-ates and relatives of the deposed shah

In a telephone interview, Mr. O'Dwyer said that none of the defendants had been "served," meaning they had not yet received per-sonal notice of the suit. The lawyer added that the U.S. government could be of assistance to Iran in its lawsuit, but that recovery of the Pahlavi family wealth could take at least five years.

He added that the important "question is to what extent will the requirement" calling for Treasury to collect information "be enforced."

Vague on Enforcement The agreement between Iran

and the United States, according to the published declaration of the Algerian government, is vague on how the United States will enforce the requirement for turning over information to the Treasury. It reads: "violation of the requirement will be subject to the civil and criminal penalties prescribed by U.S. law," but does no Tate on what laws may be in Certain U.S. banks and companies - among th Chase Manhattan Bank an Winston Inc. - have t volved with the Pahlavi far tune over the last 20 yes. consequently some of the of these companies ma knowledge that must be s

The agreement specifies: information about the Palsets known as of Nov. 3, 19 as of the date of the order turned over.

to the Treasury under term

If Iran feels the United has not fulfilled its obligahelp locate the assets of the could, according to the pu agreement, submit its disp the binding arbitration i being set up to handle if between the United State

Tehran Ge. \$2.9 Billi

(Continued from Page legal basis for President -Carter's agreements to e lawsuits and nullify the co ders, called attachments.

Chief among them was ternational Emergency Ec.
Powers Act of 1977, which president broad, but not t ed, powers to order the prop foreign powers and their na frozen, transferred from on to another, or otherwise di of during peacetime nationa gencies.

The emergency powers at the primary legal basis for Corder on Nov. 14, 1979, for the last the the Iranian assets as well as agreements last Sunday to the assets removed from th dictions of the courts that tached them with the Car ministration's express peri

during the past 14 months. This law was also the ba the Carter administration's ment to freeze all property late shah and his close relat the United States and to req persons having knowledge location of such property the government what they under pain of criminal p

Legal experts agreed that ecutive agreements with ir tered into by the Carter ac tration Sunday are bindi President Reagan under in tional law just as a treaty ap by the Senate would be, as: that Mr. Carter could consti ally take all the steps he ago

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and Raymond Smalland by By Howell Raines

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Graces Press International

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agriculture commission appointment.

Reagan's action Tuesday

Mr. Delsager. Deanwholded a pledge he made hun
t were victorious in their ball being underscored the fact that
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the new president is hunself driessen of the Netherlands with freeing of the hostages in few days expressed integral the new president is himself the driessed integral to concentrate on curing the and unemployment he

commissioner will be of an ion and unemployment he ig negotiations on reformed ed on President Carter during et and on farm proces for logic. Reagan began his inaugurations.

Sees End to C day amid the furnishings and Republican Carter of Morons of an earlier Republican the Algerian backed Polistened at 7:30 a.m. in the Elemat of this month. as the ground and we will be; a hour later, he received a tele-

is the ground and we will be it hour later, he received a many stand in an interview with late call from Mr. Carter, bring-beginning of last year that he is free the hostages. And at think one can make an one is, Mr. Reagan and his wife, we crossed Pennsylvania Avenue. s were no regolations with the first meeting with the first. The Algerians have been since the presidential cameric six-year war with Morcal a debate last fall.

Said on Central to the white House was a

ico of the White House was a lico of the White House was a fine in the orderly transfer of powhat, Mr. Reagan noted several wal to Chadian Foreign Man as Tuesday, marks the true gly pro-Liavan faction in the again of the Republic. But its a Chad and the Central Alox se formality — there were were any in Paris. the treets were dispatch of small talk — recalled the

bitterness of the charges that Mr. Reagan and Mr. Carter exchanged

As the couples posed for photo-graphers, Mr. Carter said quietly, in response to a question about his feelings, "I think the president-elect and his wife will enjoy their

2.1 Million Employees

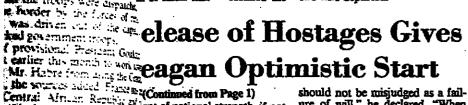
In his campaign, Mr. Reagan promised to impose a hiring freeze within his first 24 hours in office. The order signed in the presiden-tial office at the Capitol means that any of the 2.1 million civilian employees who retire or quit are not to be replaced without an exemption from the Office of Man-

gement and Budget. In a memorandum to department heads, Mr. Reagan called the freeze "a first step towards controlling the growth and size of government and stopping the drain on the economy by the public sector.

"Imposing a freeze now can eventually lead to a significant reduction in the size of the federal work force," he wrote. "This begins the process of restoring our economic strength and returning the nation to prosperity."

An administration spokesman said that more than 3,000 senior jobs for political appointees and for noncareer positions in the Sen-ior Executive Service, a category created under the Civil Service reform legislation, were exempt from the ireeze.

The new freeze goes beyond a step taken by Mr. Carter to allow only one new employee for each



Central African Republic at ent of national strength, if not TRules Against Aminonal excitement of anticipat-

The Supreme Committee was atmosphere of this city.

sociol Federation atmosphere is also an uneasy unhe already festive inaugural tates has been wronged and 7-10-2 vota sate Vir Federal ranian militants have paid no muche failed to tel manner for that. There is grumbling I years ago, no ut have made Mr. Carter was too lenient

he hostages.

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lough Mr. Reagan had very ough Mr. Reagan had very say about Iran or foreign generally Tuesday, he imthat he might not be as waring as Mr. Carter in the future foreign challenges or cations and that he might and crifice from future diplomat-

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ANBUL — Martial law auties in Istanbul have detained rd member of the staff of Turmass-circulation Hurriyet dom) newspaper, a spokes-

الهدعمانية منهر was detained Tresday followication of a story by the paper ly two weeks ago about plans tate enterprises to introduce

the paper's managing director the news editor are already in cody. At least four other jourits have been questioned.

should not be misjudged as a fail-ure of will," he declared. "When action is required to preserve our national security, we will act."
Peace, he said, is the nation's "highest aspiration," one for which it will negotiate and sacrifice but "not surrender."

And later, perhaps with poten-tial hostage situations in mind, he asserted that "moral courage" was one of the greatest weapons of the United States. "Let that be understood by those who practice terrorism and prey upon their neigh-bors," he said.

The ragged finish of Mr. Carter's negotiations with Iran served ample notice that diplomatic complications lie ahead. They are likely to be sharpened by what Zbigniew Brzezinski, Mr. Carter's national security adviser, called "a residue of bitterness" on both

Implementing the hostage agreement will immediately test the di-rection and diplomacy of the new administration at a time when the country is torn between two conflicting impulses — one, to punish Iran, and the other, to pursue the vital national interest of repairing relations to try to ensure that Iran does not disintegrate or veer left-ward into the Soviet camp.

Yet however pressing that issue may seem, Mr. Reagan made clear that his eye was on inflation and his primary priorities were domes-- "to reawaken this industrial giant, to get government back

within its means, and to lighten our punitive tax burden." His inaugural was a distillation of the stump speeches and the dinner talks that thrust him into the limelight and catapulted him into the run for the presidency, determined not only to "free all Americans from the terror of runaway living costs" but to check and "reverse the growth of government" begun dramatically by his early hero, Franklin Roosevelt, nearly

Soviet Union because of superior American wealth. "But by what criteria do they measure their wealth?" the journal James Baker, White House chief of staff; Michael Deaver, deputy chief of staff; Richard Allen, national security adviser; Martin An-Italy Train Crash Kills 4 The Associated Press COSENZA, Italy —At least four persons were killed and 17 were hospitalized Wednesday when the Rome to Reggio Calabria express train hit a pile of mud from a land-slide and was derailed, police said. Twenty persons were killed and 112 were injured when a passenger train crashed on the same line last

Role in Hostage Talks Termed 'Superb'

.S. Hopes for Improved Algerian Ties

By Michael Getler Washington Post Service

ASHINGTON — American cials, praising the way Algeria cials, praising the way Algeria cial out its role as intermediary the U.S. Iran hostage negotians believe the episode will have important impact on improving thions between the United tes and the Socialist governtes and the Socialist governand une Soc

hough it is not clear to what mi, if any, the Algerians share s flow from the ties formed in at months it could be a see t plus for the West generally, mals believe, because Algeria's to is important among Third ild countries and because it

ies to the Soviet Union To the extent that they even ferstand us a little better, it can e an important spillover in the id World, one State Departest official said.

There is no question that this been an important episode and widely recognized that we owe cria a greal deal, a major debt ratitude," another official said. Algerians, he said, put their government officials and cenbankers "entirely at our disal. They were superb intermedi-

s, meticulous negotiators urate, objective, impartial, paand painstaking in every

It can't help," he added, "but we an important impact on the the public, the Congress and "new administration."

the death of the more radical and hard-line President Houari Bournedienne, political relations between Washington and Algiers were bad for many years. The mili-tant Socialist leadership in the North African country had provided safe haven for terrorists and airplane hijackers and encouraged various national liberation move-

ments. In the past two years, however, the new Chadh government, in the view of U.S. and European diplomats, has become more pragmatic and relaxed, broadening its contacts with the West generally while retaining its revolutionary credentials and thus its importance in the

world of developing nations.

According to U.S. officials, the Algerians have privately "shown an enormops amount of good will" during the trying hostage negotiations. American expressions of thanks have been repeatedly extended by former Deputy Secre-tary of State Warren Christopher on behalf of President Carter and Secretary of State Edmund Muskie. The Algerians, on the other hand, are more reserved and subtle, not wanting to be politically embarrassed by any public

American embrace, officials indi-Florrishing Trade

Algeria is rich in oil and natural gas and, even during the years of bad political relations, trade ties between the two countries flour-

Prior to 1979, when President little-noted developments in other Benjedid Chadli took over after areas of relations unfolded in the areas of relations unfolded in the months before Algeria was brought in, in November, at the suggestion of Iran to serve as the third-party intermediary. It is the prospect of the positive experience of the hostage negotiations building on these earlier developments that leads officials to believe important improvements are possible.

Late in September, a U.S. Navy frigate docked at the port of Algiers, the first U.S. warship to

portant sign by both sides.

• In November, the United States quickly provided about \$4 million in aid and medical assistance after the devastating earthquake in Algeria.

 Though the Algerians have been, and still are, overwhelmingly dependent on Moscow for military tablished in Washington.

Officials also say they have the feeling that Algeria wants to diver- States are unable to realize that the sify away from its very heavy reli-ance on the Soviet Union for arms, and there is widespread agreemen among Western officials that Algeria is also clearly unhappy with the Soviet intervention in Afghani-

On the negative side, the longstanding dispute with Algeria continues over U.S. support of Moroc-



President Attends Swearing-In of Staff

Day 1 at the White House for Reagan

and James Brady, press secretary.

On Tuesday night the return of the 52 American hostages from

Iran was still unfolding as Mr.

Reagan set out for appearances at

a formal dinner and nine inaugural

balls. As aides told him the latest

developments, he shared the news

with partygoers, updating his announcements throughout the

At his final appearance, he told the audience, these POWs are

only minutes away from landing in

Wiesbaden, West Germany." His

announcements and characterization of the hostages as POWs drew cheers and whistles at each stop.

By R.W. Apple Jr.

New York Times Service

musual asperity on the inaugura-tion of President Reagan, a Soviet

weekly journal said Wednesday that presidents of the United

States turn out to be ever more dis-

graceful failures, one after anoth-

The journal, Literaturnaya Gazeta, warned Mr. Reagan that

he would have to adjust quickly to

changed realities if he wanted to be any more successful than his re-

cent predecessors. An article signed by Vitaly Kobysh, an

adviser to the Communist Party

Central Committee's information

department, said U.S. politicians

thought they could wear down the

MOSCOW - In a comment of

WASHINGTON — President

Rengan beginning his first full day as chief executive, watched Wednesday as 38 members of his White House staff were sworn in by Chief Justice Warren Burger.
Mr. Resgan told his aides,
sworn in as a group, that although
he had no doubts about anyone's

loyalty to him, they owe their loy-alty "to the nation." Mr. Reagan said every judgment

"must be made on the basis that no one's going to be seeking office ever again. Now I don't say that we won't seek office ever again, but the decisions will be made on what is good for the people, what is right as against what is wrong, and with no political considerations being discussed."

Photography Session

After the swearing-in, Mr. U.S. Leaders as 'Failures' Reagan convened his first Cabinet meeting, even though no members of the Cabinet have been sworn in. He talked during a brief photog-raphy session, held before the closed Cabinet meeting, about the growth of government and said the hiring freeze he imposed Tuesday

The Marine Band was on hand at the swearing in in the East Room of the White House, playing the traditional "Ruffles and Flour-

ishes" and "Hail to the Chief." "I want you to know that I don't expect every morning to be greeted by the Marine Band," Mr. Reagan said with a chuckle to the spouses

and children of staff members. Night of Parties

Among those sworn in were Elizabeth Dole, assistant to the president for public liaison; Edwin Meese, counselor to the president;

asked, "By dollars? "What is the devalued dollar worth today? And anyway, many

of the dollars deposited in the U.S. today do not even belong to them. If someone intends to wear us down it is better he count not in dollars but in material resources, especially in fuel resources.

"Let him count his own fuel re-"and not those belonging to others, for past events have shown that it is shortsighted to depend on these. In this respect we are richer and those who are planning our ruin may one day have to mrn to us with outstretched hands."

Insulting Tone

The tone of the article, which some U.S. officials here considered insulting, contrasted sharply with the bland but conciliatory tele-gram sent to Mr. Reagan Tuesday night by Leonid Brezhnev, the leader of the Soviet Communist Party. Mr. Brezhnev told the new president that cooperation between Moscow and Washington would improve the international

jor Soviet publication used language as blunt as that used by the journal, especially in discussing re-lations with the United States.

"If the new administration does visit there in 17 years and an event not want history to treat it the way that was looked upon as an imit did the previous administration," the journal said, "these comments should not be regarded as lecturing but as material for sober reflection, to which one is naturally inclined when the celebrations

Mr. Kobysh said that former President Jimmy Carter was no better and no worse than his imaid, the United States was able to mediate predecessors, but asserted establish a defense attache in Al- that his inexperience in Washinggiers in the past year and an Algerton, his provincialism and "his inappropriate religious zeal" had inappropriate religious zeal" had not helped.

"The leaders of the United present world is not the world that

Spain 1-Day Steel Strike

MADRID — As many as 100,000 Spanish steel and ship-

Finding Medicine for Economic Maladies

Now, Reagan Has to Face the 'Affliction'

By John M. Berry Washington Past Service

WASHINGTON - An "economic affliction of great propor-tions" confronts the United States, President Reagan declared in his inangural address. He said this affliction encompasses sustained high inflation that "threatens to shatter the lives of millions of our people," unemployment that causes "human misery and personal in-dignity," and a crushing burden of government taxation and interven-

tion in Americans' lives. It is now up to Mr. Reagan to find the correct policies — the pol-icies that eluded the Carter administration — to relieve this affliction. The relief will take some time, even on the president's time-

The economic ills we suffer have come upon us over several decades," he said in his address Tuesday. "They will not go away in days, weeks, or months, but they will go away. They will go away because we as Americans have the capacity now, as we have had in the past, to do whatever needs to be done to preserve this last and greatest bastion of freedom."

What is it that needs to be done? Reduce taxes and the burden of government. "In this present crisis, government is not the solution to our problem; government is the problem," Mr. Reagan said.

A World Away

Sooner or later, however, Mr. Reagan and his new team of economic advisers are more realistically going to have to discuss, publicly and in detail, just how they plan to get from a world of 7.4percent unemployment and dou-ble-digit inflation rates to, in the president's words, "a healthy, vigorous, growing economy."

Reagan sped from party to party

around town, never staying more than 10 or 15 minutes. Organizers

was faced by Presidents Harding.

Coolidge or Truman," the article continued. "They do not realize

that everything has changed since that time and is changing ever more, while the policy of the Unit-

ed States at home and particularly

policy that is rutted in yesterday."

on the world scene

were packed.

Mr. Reagan said.

Soviet Journal Criticizes

estimated the total attendance at None of the Reagan appointees has volunteered to describe, even more than 45,000, and all the balls Mr. Reagan was wearing white tie and tails. Mrs. Reagan, with her in general terms, exactly what is supposed to happen quarter by hair pulled back in a chignon, quarter once the large personal wore a white satin and lace sheath and business tax cuts and governthat sparkled with crystal and ment spending cuts are put in place. The key question is: if a 71/2percent or 8-percent unemploy-ment rate has done so little to slow "I think she looks gorgeous," inflation, why would faster eco-nomic growth do it? For the president it was, in his words, a "perfect day," particularly because of the release of the hos-

Faster growth would reduce workers' apprehensions about layoffs and their employers' anxieties about their ability to pay higher wages in a depressed economy. Unless the rate of increase in wages — which is now fully consonant with a double-digit inflation rate - comes down, inflation will not come down. And why should anyone settle for less when trying to keep up with such an inflation and when expecting job prospects

to get better?
This is the real world prospect confronting Mr. Reagan. Of course, a large rise in productivity

— which has the effect of reducing same: the unchangeably imperial labor costs to an employer could do the trick. But where is

how it plans to get from here to that to come from in 1981 or 1982? A higher rate of business invest-ment in more modern plants and

NEWS ANALYSIS machines eventually should raise productivity, but only by a small amount over an extended period of

Meanwhile, the Reagan advisers have been urging the Federal Reserve to keep a tight rein on growth of the money supply. That is more or less the same thing as saying the economy should not grow rapidly.

This inherent conflict between the Reagan plans for stimulating the economy with tax cuts and the insistence that the nation's central bank keep the lid on growth can be resolved only if there is some sort of spontaneous drop in inflation this year or next. If such a drop occurred, then the amount of money and credit available would be sufficient to finance both real economic expansion as well as the remaining rate of inflation.

There was no hint in Mr. Reagan's inaugural speech that the Fed's monetary discipline might bring down inflation but only at the cost of still more unemployment. The president made it all sound easy: tax cuts, faster growth, less government and "equitable" solutions "with no one group singled out to pay a higher

So far there is no credible explanation of just how the new admin-istration will deal with these and other problems while simultaneously reducing inflation and un-employment. We still don't know

Mr. Reagan's first step was to declare a freeze on hiring of civilian employees by all federal execu-tive agencies. But so did President Carter and his predecessors. In fact, federal employment dropped 45,000 during Mr. Carter's term.

Senate Confirms Haig, in State, And Weinberger

Unued Press International WASHINGTON — The Senate confirmed Alexander Haig Jr., whose confirmation process was dominated by Watergate, as President Reagan's secretary of state Wednesday. The vote was 93 to 6.

A few hours after the inauguration ceremonies for Mr. Reagan Tuesday, the Senate confirmed Caspar Weinberger as secretary of defense. That vote was 97 to 2. In the voting for Mr. Haig, a former NATO commander and

President Richard Nixon's last chief of staff, Sen. Sam Nunn, D-Ga., was absent. Voting against confirmation were Sens. Lowell Weicker, R-Conn.; Robert Byrd, D-W.Va.; Paul Tsongas, D-Mass.; Paul Sarbanes, D-Md.; Donald Riegel, D-Mich.; and Carl Levin, D-Mich.

During the debate, Senate Democratic leader Robert Byrd said he would vote against confirming Gen. Haig because he "lacks a fundamental understanding of and sensitivity to" constitutional pro-

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But several other positive and

co in the lingering war in the western Sahara against Algerian-backed Polisario guerrillas.

building workers began a 24-hour strike Wednesday. They are seeking higher wages and protesting delays in negotiations to restructure declining sectors of their inPage 4 Thursday, January 22, 1981

Signals to Reagan

No one can tell the magnitude of the change in U.S. foreign policy that will result from the election of Ronald Reagan. But even a minor midstream shift in direction by a superpower is bound to cause waves at the center and ripples at the periphery. These have begun to show up already in the form of official statements and reports by government-controlled media reflecting the expectations and aspirations of some countries; and through the actions of others apparently encouraged by the rhetoric of the Reagan cam-

The reaction that matters most, of course, is the one from the Soviet Union. And as usual at the start of a new U.S. administration, Moscow is sending what sound like mixed signals, but really mean: If you do the things we want like getting the SALT-2 treaty ratified, forgetting your wild ideas about surprassing us in an arms race, not doing anything to impede our global aspirations, etc., then we can have detente — which means that you will be free to sell us technology, wheat, or whatever else we need, and we will let a few Jews emigrate in return. If you don't we will spend whatever we must to maintain our position as a global power. That implies territorial expansion.

From China, the potential superpower of the next century. President Reagan got a lecture: His attention was directed to the Shanghai communique establishing the ground rules for developing relations between Peking and Washington. There is one China, only one China, and its capital is in Peking, was the particular kernel meant to sink into the consciousness of the new administration, which during the campaign threw periodic bouquets to Taiwan. The Chinese will not compromise that principle. President Reagan would do well to remember that if he is counting on China in his

A couple of recent actions by the South African government are noteworthy, too. It can't be demonstrated conclusively that they result from expectations raised by Mr. Reagan's election, but the coincidence with the new administration's accession to power is too striking to overlook. First, the South Africans have withdrawn their support from the latest plan to grant Namibia independence. And second, they have forced the closing of the country's two largest black newspapers. They certainly would have gotten flack from the Carter administration on both actions. They probably won't from President.

If the new U.S. administration does not respond to South Africa's crackdown on the black press and its Namibian pullback, its failure to react will reverberate around the world. It will be heard most loudly in South Korea where Kim Dae Jung is awaiting execution, and in various Latin American and World dictatorships. If President Reagan does not want to be misinterpreted, thereby confusing allies and adversaries alike, he must act quickly and decisively to scotch any misunderstandings based on the sketchy policy outline on which he cam-

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.

A 'Post-Hostage' Course

The are at least two specific political lessons that can be drawn from the hostage crisis, one true and one false. The false one is that the United States has no future in the Third World. The evidence for this is that the hostages were seized notwithstanding the fact that Jimmy Carter had been moving systematically to accommodate the new regime. Indeed, his warming evidently struck some Iranians as a threat to their program for revolution. That's why, an unspontaneous 13 days after the shah arrived in New York, they struck.

Yet no simple Third World conclusion follows. Certainly the United States must be sure to give no overt comfort in any way now to a bandit regime. But a broad U.S. interest in Iran's oil, stability and territorial integrity necessarily endures. There is also the example of Algeria, the indispensable mediator. In respect to Iran, the Carter premise of U.S.-Third World commonality was sapped, but in respect to Algeria, recently under new leadership, it was strengthened. Clearly, it's a matter of dealing with these countries one by

drawn is true, and it is that power tells. By power we mean not simply counts of ships and planes, though these are important, but others' perceptions of U.S. readiness to use

them. Did it not catch the attention of those who seized the U.S. diplomats that Mr. Carter had seemed to let an earlier seizure pass? Did his relative restraint in the Nov. 4 kidnapping strike the Kremlin as it puzzled over how to bring the Afghans into line? This is not to say that events do not have complex causations. But one factor in the mixture will always be a judgment of the U.S. reaction, and this is a factor the United States is uniquely well-placed to influence.

It did not take President Reagan's inaugural address to make clear that he understands this well. But he will have to navigate in complex circumstances. This time, he clearly helped to make the difference by flaunting his image of muscular unpredictability. The next time, domestic consensus and international support may not be so available. Military might can be expanded, but it cannot. make U.S. factories and cars run without oil.

Still, we are inclined to agree with Mr. Reagan that the essential element is, as he puts it, "will and moral courage." These qualities cannot be divorced from physical resources of various sorts. The will to use available power is, however, a critical first tine of defense against further outbreaks of terrorism aimed at the United States, and against a whole range of more traditional

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other U.S. Opinion

Release of the Hostages

Iran has released the hostages. The 52 Americans are safe and free. Hallelujah! In this happy moment, tribute must be paid to the faith and courage of the men and women who underwent the long captivity. President Carter's firm, patient and honorable handling of the situation entitles him to the country's admiration.

- From the St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

At long last our national agony is over. The agony is near an end for the hostages themselves, for their families and for this nation, which never, not for one single day, forgot the 52 Americans so unjustly imprisoned. The joy we feel, though, has to be tinged with some dark introspection, for never in our history has this county been so humiliated by a foreign power, and by a weak nation at that. - From the Cleveland Press.

The United States has paid a terrible price and more bills will come. It has violated its sound principle of not negotiating with terrorists. And thus it has guaranteed more kidnapping of U.S. officials and civilians be-

cause that crime is profitable. -From the Post-Herald (Birmingham, Ala.).

Iran has gotten off the hook for its barbarous violations of the essential code of diplomatic immunity. Its piracy went basically unpunished by the United States.

The whole focus of the negotiations was on what Iran would accept in order to end its own irresponsibility. That was a disgusting turnabout, because the United States was the aggrieved nation. In short, the Carter administration did not just negotiate with the blackmailers, it did so on the blackmailers'

-From the Times-Dispatch (Richmond, Va.).

And so it is over at last, the ordeal of 52 Americans held hostage by Iran for more than 14½ months and the ordeal of a nation humiliated by their plight and constantly fearing for their safety. The agreement on the hostages comes as a relief to all Americans, a great load lifted from the national consciousness. For President Carter, leaving office, it is a moment of final personal satisfaction. For President Reagan, it will be one less gnawing and frustrating problem to contend with. For 52 Americans and their families, it is a time of thanksgiving for their deliver-

- From the Los Angeles Times.

Much as Americans must rejoice over return of the hostages, so must every American contemplate the price the U.S. government agreed to pay. For 141/2 months we have been on our knees before a gang of hoodlums and religious fanatics, begging them, please, please. No American can escape a feeling of shame. And what can other nations think? We have promised to protect the Gulf region from invasion. Yet, we cannot protect 52 Americans held captive in defiance of international law. The United States must vow, never again.

— From the Arizona Republic (Phoenix).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago January 22, 1906

ST. PETERSBURG — People openly express doubts as to whether the much-talked of Duma will ever meet. It will, however, assemble in all probability at latest by May 15. There are many here who do not wish to see a Duma. The army and the court, powerful factions each, are bitterly against it. So also is the great Tchinovnik clan and even some of the ministers. But the emperor has been sturdily loyal throughout and has never once listened to the crafty insinuations that have reached the old regime. Nicholas II is determined - even to the risk of his life and dynastic rights — that he will pass down to history as the emperor who gave Russia a constitution.

Fifty Years Ago annary 22, 1931

NEW YORK - "Hunger parades," many inspired by Communist agitators, occurred today in widely scattered sections of the country, including San Francisco, and in some instances ended in rioting and disorder. The most serious disturbance broke out in Oklahoma City, Okla., when 300 men marching to city hall to demand food broke into a grocery store by smashing out the windows. They overpowered the shopkeeper and his clerks and commandeered a large amount of edibles before police, answering a riot call, scattered them with charges and tear gas. Many arrests were made, including a number of



On Backing Repression

By William Pfaff

PARIS — Jeane Kirkpatrick, who will be the Reagan administration's new ambass the United Nations, won her job with a magazine article which argued that the United States should sometimes back "moderately repressive" governments when the alternative is leftist radicalism.

She accused the Carter administration of a double standard in this matter. Mrs. Kirkpatrick says, correctly, that some dictatorships are worse than others. The better ones, she argues, may have to be backed agamst what would take their place, and she adds that Jimmy Carter has behaved not like a man who abhors autocrats but like one who abhors only right-wing autocrats." The background to all of this obviously is Iran, Nicara-gua, and Vietnam.

also an illusion to believe that dicotherwise, stand or fall according to whether the United States supports them. It was the shah of Iran and Anatasio Somoza who failed in Iran and Nicaragua. They failed even though they enjoyed powerful support from the United States until almost the end.

Both of them afterwards said that they had been weakened by the criticisms made of them in the erratic course of the Carter administration's human rights campaign, and they undoubtedly are correct. But dictators ought to be able to survive foreign criticisms (some thrive on them), especially when the criticisms have no substantial

effect on the support they receive.

The imperial government of Iran was breaking into parts and crashing down when the Carter administration abandoned the shah. Washington's public support for him continued until December, 1979, just before his abdication even though it appears that U.S. officials could not agree on how to advise him. They might have told him to crack down on the Islamic militants, but declined to do so. He could have done it on his own.

As William Bundy writes, in a recent Foreign Affairs, "The repeated statements of support from the White House clearly implied that he [the shah] would be backed whatever he decided to do. The one thing the administration did not suggest — and probably would have declined if it had been asked - was the direct support of American military forces if Iranian forces sought to subdue the revolt and then ran into trouble."

Should the United States have sent troops to keep the shah in

Polish Mystery

Letters

power? It seems, indeed, that the Hunter," "Apocalypse Now" scarcely recognized that the war was between the Vietnamese and question was posed by Iran's am-bassador in Washington, if not for-mally asked. But is that really what that the Vietnamese settled it. a Reagan administration would

In Nicaragna, the United States had supported the Somoza family from 1937 until the day, in 1979, when it became evident that Anatasio Somoza could no longer keep order in his country. The United States then tried to lash together non-radical forces — at a time when political initiative had already passed to the Sandinista

In El Salvador today, it is possi-ble that the same thing is happen-ing. The United States has resumed military aid to the military government. This government was gua and Vietnam.

It is a morally sterile argument with which to launch a new presidency of the United States. It is a morally supposed to be the "moderately repressive" alternative to something worse. If, despite all, it fails to beat back the guerrillas, will the Reagan government

> The United States simply does not possess the power to confer legitimacy or success upon an im-competent or failing ruler. Conversely, U.S. enmity, hostile propaganda, subversion - even invasion, in the style of the Bay of Pigs - will not bring down a ruler who controls his government and has a minimal acquiescence from his population. He does not have to be popular. He may simply be

John Kennedy failed to bring Fidel Castro down (even to murder him), and Lyndon Johnson and Richard Nixon failed to sustain the unsustainable in Vietnam. The United States does not need still another administration ruined by what it does - or has done to it, in Mr. Carter's case — in Asia or Central America

A measure of detachment would be useful to Mr. Reagan and his people. What counts in Central America, looking at the strictly-defined interest of the United States, is not which party or faction rules, or even whether democracy is in-stalled — which is desirable but unlikely. It is whether the Soviet Union, or some other major power hostile to the United States, is in-stalled there. And as the Cuban missile affair demonstrated, that problem is manageable. Otherwise, it is the business of the Nicaragi-ans whether they wish to be ruled by Gen. Somoza, or of the Cubans

There is a U.S. narcissism which insistently judges external events according to their internal meaning for Americans. Films on Vietnam, for example — "The Deer

hether they want Fidel Castro.

The new people in Washington, if they are movie goess might try a 1960s film, "The Battle of Algiers." French paratroopers are unsparingly and unsentimentally shown to win. They won the battle of Algiers, but it was useless to do so since the real force of events in Algeria had made continued French rule of that country un-An intelligent national policy at-

tempts, unsentimentally, to recognize and ride the force of events. It does not waste time speculating upon how much repression might sustain the unsustainable or re-

verse the irreversible.

Reagan's Beginning A Dramatic Success

By James Reston

WASHINGTON - President Reagan has made a good beginning. His inaugurai speech was a theatrical triumph, a cautions compromise between his supporters and opponents at home and abroad. And that is not all. He has something else more important going for him, which is that he is a

lucky guy.

No brilliant Hollywood pro-ducer could have dared to imagine so reckless a script for Mr. Reagan on his Inauguration Day: a departing President Carter trying to liberate the American hostages in Iran and handing them over to Mr. Reagan at precisely the hour when Mr. Carter was departing from the

In his long years as an actor and a politician, Mr. Reagan never had such a perfect setting on the Amer-ican stage, let alone the world stage. The drama critics would have loved it.

Vast Multitude

For the first time, a new president looked down from the West Wing of the Capitol toward the sunset, where he could see the memorials to Presidents Washington, Jefferson, and Lincoln, and beyond the Potomac to the grave of John Kennedy and the mansion of General Lee. There was a vast multitude at his feet, the largest at any presidential inaugural ceremony on the long swale below the Capitol.

Everything was planned to per-fection for television. The new president's lady, beautiful as ever, had on a red or raspberry dress and hat, modestly spectacular, which dominated the eye of the color television cameras. The new president was amiably serious, and made one of the best inaugural speeches in recent memory.

It was flawlessly presented, and divided into three parts. First, he was courteons to Mr. Carter, thanking him for the transition from one administration to another, but ignoring Mr. Carter's successes while emphasizing his fail-nres. Second, he blamed Mr. Carter, among others, for the eco-nomic distress of the nation, which he said was threatening the future of our children.

Government is not the solution, it is the problem," Mr. Reagan said. "It is time to reawaken this industrial giant ... to get government back within its means, and to lighten our punitive tax burden. These will be our first priorities, and on these principles there will be no compromises."

No Compromises?

He was very tough on this. No compromises? Yet in the last part of his speech, Mr. Reagan was not only generous but wise and even compassionate. He talked about making amends both at home and abroad, and was hopeful that we could revive our hope and make

clear our will to defend our pri

"How can we love our con and not love our countrymen? loving them, not reach out a t when they fall? Heal them v they are sick? These were the right out of Franklin Rooses

"And the enemies of freed, Mr. Reagan added, "to those are our potential adversaries, will be reminded that peace i highest aspiration of the Ame people. We will negotiate fe sacrifice for it; we will not so der it - now or forever!" was, of course, John Kenn theme 20 years ago in his inau address. "Well," as Mr. Reagfond of saying with an an bob of his head, we shall see all this later. The main thing is that Mr. Reagan, though h he will never "compromise" (conservative principles he in upon during his two presid campaigns, is now talking in tler ways now that he has er the White House.

A Paradox It is a paradox that those

were most determined to eleabout what he will do as pre than those who opposed him. What is clear, however agreed upon on all sides, i Mr. Reagan has some pe qualities that may be very in ant and maybe in the end de First, he has demonstrated inaugural address, unlike mo iticians these days, that he I gift of speech. The question therefore, is maybe not so who will be in his Cabinet his White House staff, bu will help him address the r and who will help the new

Gift of Friendshi

dent in the devilish proble handling the daily press and

Mr. Reagan is clearly not pert on the mystifying problinflation, unemployment, or in handling the dangeros flicts of money and other ex ic and political agonies a But he does know how to a English sentence, and he is gift of friendship. This was bly why he won in Novemb what will now probably b sustain him in the coming m We see Mr. Reagan 1-Washington, with his easy and cheery wave, not mad body, answering insistent tions from reporters that he ignore, while getting in or limousines. He is the "nic who has come to town, but is expected to take the tow and prove that what he said campaign makes sense. Bu for another day. So far, I fireworks, he has been spect 01981, The New York Time

After 'Chills and Thrills'

By Philip Geyelin

WASHINGTON — Whatever are we to make of the week that was - the "chills and thrills" of the final negotiations with Iran and the heart-tugging airlift of the hostages to safe haven coming together with the pyrotechnics of the Reagan mangural and the lonely leave-taking of Jimmy Carter?

It was too much - even for the instant historians. Some saw a triumph of patient diplomacy, others "ransom." It was a metaphor on the Carter presidency, some said, a humiliation to the nation brought to conclusion not by Mr. Carter so much as by President Reagan's tough talk, promising a much tougher line on every aspect of forcign policy.

Right up to the end, in other words, Mr. Carter couldn't really win. Not even the return of the hostages, and still less his handling of the crisis during the torturous 14½ months of their captivity, would be looked favorably upon by history.

Remembered

Well, maybe so. But a country that still can't reach much of a consensus on what to make of Vietnam (or even Watergate) is in a poor way to second-guess the judgment of history on the Carter With the critical perspective of

time, who's to say whether Mr. Carter will be remembered best for the Leonid Brezhnev kiss or the three-way symbolic handclasp with Anwar Sadat and Menachem Begin? For Afghanistan or the "normalization" of relations with Peor the walk down Pennsylvania

What matters now, it seems to me, is what the Reagan administration makes of the immediate realities when it comes off its inangural high. When the Carter-Reagan, the hard-line-soft-line, "vacillation"-"consistency" rhetor-

ical jousting no longer has any va-licity, what will the world look like to President Reagan from inside the Oval Office, looking out?

My guess is that it will look a lot harder to deal with in a general way than had been expected, not by any of Mr. Carter's doing but by the nature of things. But the view from the White House may also look a little brighter as a con-sequence of some of Mr. Carter's

An Instant Case

The hostages' release is the instant case. Whatever Mr. Reagan may have said along the way about the dishonor of negotiating with "barbarians," he could hardly "barbarians," he could hardly question the judgment of the redoubtable leader of the hostage families, Louisa Kennedy, when asked if her husband and the rest had been returned with "honor."
"Absolutely," she replied. "No question about that."

In any event, that tormenting crisis is not on Mr. Reagan's desk The hostages are safe. And this frees the United States to play a hand in and around the Gulf in new and perhaps more promising

Clearly U.S.-Iranian relations will be a long time mending. It may take a change of government in Tehran, or a much more pro-found change of heart than can be read into the hostages' return.

Iran has little immediate interest in U.S. support in the war against Iraq — as evidenced by the fact that military spare parts which had been part of the frozen assets were king? For the unfinished road race not a sticking point in the settle-

> But the Iran-Iraq war, now bogged down by winter weather, poses a potential threat to Gulf oil supplies far more serious than the Soviet troops (also bogged down) in Afghanistan. The possibility of a U.S. role of some sort in peacemaking is obviously

enhanced by the removal hostage issue

In the Arab-Israeli conf lated at least geographical Reagan administration al: discover that Mr. Carter's David framework, however versial, remains the only starting point for any new I tiative. Alexander Haig Jr. ed as much in the Senate h to confirm him as secret

Even before assuming off Reagan brain trust had be reconcile itself to the logic Carter's agreements to "r ize" relations with the Peop public of China. The new dent is unlikely to threaten : lationship, whatever he does ice to ease some of the ar and bitterness of his frier

Having accepted, grad the Panama Canal treatie Reagan is also likely to di from the inside, how much will they engendered in imp circles in Latin America in gard and Central America in parti

Crisis Point

In the crisis spot of the m El Salvador, the recent result of U.S. military aid, ine "lethal" items, to deal with a ing leftist insurgency is entikeeping with the Reagan attration's likely policy.

In other areas — Euro fense spending, arms con President Reagan is almo tainly going to find himself ing on Carter foundations of ten than he will find himself ing something altogether is short, while we await history dict on the Carter presiden Reagan's verdict, in actual tice, may be more congenia campaign challenges have led us to suppose.

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In his superb article (IHT, Jan. 10-11), Leopold Unger told us about Nobel Prize winner Czeslaw Milosz, about the Pope, and the Polish "mystery." Mr. Milosz, an exile for 30 years and a recent guest of the Pope, may visit Poland next summer, while receiving a doctorate degree at the Catholic University of Lublin.

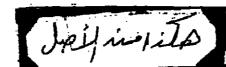
The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All let ters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may reques that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address. The Herald Tribune cannot acknowledge letters sent Here is some additional infor-

A few days ago, I received a letter, written by the editors of a dis-sident publishing house of young Catholics, Spotkania (Meetings), at the same university. The letter described an event of an unexpected nature - considering the post-Gierek thaw and Walesa-conducted renewal: A raid by the secret police in which legally produced publications were confiscated. One of the authors whose books

were of special interest to the police raiders was Mr. Milosz. It does not seem to be a coincidence, and might be an obvious sign that on the scene where the Polish "mystery" is revealed, and where more or less benevolent actors include the Pope, Mr. Milosz and Lech Walesa, that the strings are pulled as they were for the last 35 years, from the same direction and with the similar force.

JANUS R. AVIVSON.

Lenven, Belgium.



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INTERNATIONAL —Herald Tribune

Page 5 Thursday, January 22, 1981

U.S., Russia: The Risks of Misperception

By Murrey Marder

Mr. Reason SHINGTON — In a world of increasing are our by lence, the United States and the Soviet are our pullence, the United States and will be remained face new risks of being drawn into conhighest as the by miscalculation, specialists on both

Sarrifice in a said Edmund Musicie in the closing days was of the months as the successor to Secretheme was enge of reading Soviet intentions." It is a address. Walliam shared by all his predecessors. Soviet fond of walliam even more about their inabil-

fond of whoma shared by all his predecessors. Soviet bob of his har to complain even more about their inabilal this late it discern where U.S. policy is headed, is that he Reagan administration hopes to reduce he will he hances for Soviet miscalculation of U.S. conservance without by drawing sharper lines to mark conservance with U.S. global interests. Many specialists upon duraging that. Others fear that unless the effort is campaign a impanied by joint plans for crisis manage-Campaign in impanied by joint plans for "crisis manage-der was not be the two superpowers will become dan-the White Barsiy polarized, eliminating any opportuni-reconcile conflicting positions before they an uncontrollable stage.

It is a plan here is little comfort in the recent record were most in the capacity of the two nations to fore-Reagan man interactions that can confound both of about what he, even when they share overlapping objections that they share overlapping objections in the capacity of the confound by the confo

about what he were when they share overlapping objection those with 1979-1980, each superpower contributed agreed upon stroying any hope for ratifying the center-Mr. Regan and strategic arms limitation treaty, SALT-2 ant and major at from the intense arguments in the Unit-First, he has was whipsawed by two extraneous develucionants there in the U.S. political furor over a Soviet gift of spend in the political furor over a Soviet gift of spend in the political furor over a Soviet with the first political furor over a Soviet gift of spend in the political furor over a Soviet gift of spend get intervention in Afghanistan that shatcher over the political furor over a Soviet with with the country of the country over the political furor over a Soviet with the spend of the crumbling structure of U.S.-Soviet with the first political furor over the political furor ove

wil help in Gulf in Perceptions

dent in the that record, when looked at from the op-handing theing sides, illustrates the great gulf in per-sion: that divides the two nations.

Gift of he Soviet Union saw the dispute about its his wife his in Cuba as a deliberate provocation, Mr. Reagai; of a U.S. "grand design" to postpone perform the med Trainfication for domestic political puriod and to stiffen the U.S. terms for detented in the medium the Soviet Union saw itself doubly income. or in handin arm, the Soviet Union saw itself doubly jus-facts of most d in serving its own security interests, by it and palmying its forces into Afghanistan to assure

But he doe havist rule in that bordering nation.
Engish sense wiet leaders might well have decided to
gift of incode wene in Afghanistan in any event; no outable with he half can be certain what course the Kremlin
what will are d have taken if it attributed higher costs
customs had no extend from its Afghanistan venture. What

We see he had is that each superpower badly misWe see he had is that each superpower badly misWashington and the long-term repercussions of its acand there was S. reactions to the projection of Soviethad reper in military force have been constantly unincreased in official Soviet thinking.

Soviet Union was largely insensitive to
amount the mpact on U.S.-Soviet relations from the
with his own us. Cuban exploitation of military power in
the current was between 1975 and 1978. One conse-

between 1975 and 1978. One consein mited States and China to thwart the ex-

establishment of full diplomatic relabetween Washington and Peking on Jan-79, marked not only the restoration of This ities. As strategic consultation between Jnited States and China expanded, the ed States was shifting from its posture of balance between Moscow and Peking in U.S.-Soviet-Chinese triangle. The Soviet المرابعة ال ingly aligned against it, despite the ab-للثلقظ تليساءن

Accumulated Strain

Reagan atmos David francial id Brezhnev of the Soviet Union signed ong-delayed SALT-2 pact six months later curic pulliforma, in June, 1979, U.S. Soviet relations, under accumulated strain. From Vienna and, in Soviet perspective, a failure to ratie accord, after negotiations stretching out

three administrations, would signify gross

Each below default — if not something more simister.

Reading the nuclear according to the nuclear acc Realizable in the Sense The real conremarks the first in the Senate. But it was totally unprein the same are actively minor side issue: reports in the same are combat in the same are personnel had been in Cuba since the same are personnel had been in Cuba since the combat in the same are personnel had been in Cuba since the same are personnel had been in cuba since the same are personnel had been in cuba since the same are personnel had been in cuba since the same are personnel had been in cuba since the same are personnel had been in cuba since the same are personnel

With the advent of the Reagan administration comes the renewal of a prolonged struggle between the United States and the Soviet Union

over the basic terms of their global competition. While the Soviet Union is intent on restoring its original concept of detente — equality with the United States to shape or after the world order — the Reagan administration is deter-mined to overhaul the formula drastically, or to

reached a peak of 40,000 men; but nothing like "a combat brigade" had been identified in the intervening years of greatly reduced Soviet

What developed is familiar enough on the U.S. side. The Carter administration originally disclaimed evidence of any change in the Soviet military presence on the island, only to discover by satellite photography in late August what U.S. intelligence labeled a "Soviet combat brigade." The choice of words was devastating politically, although no evidence developed that the unit was new, or intended for

The ensuing developments were complex for

abandon it and substitute stiffer terms for any

superpower equilibrium_ This article by Murrey Marder, senior diplomatic correspondent of The Washington Post, examines ways in which the United States and the Soviet Union have misperceived each other's intentions in the past and the dangers of these miscalculations. The article is excepted from a three-part series,

moving on two other fronts toward a more mil-

Mr. Reagan as his opponent, Mr. Ford broke off the SALT negotiations early that year; dropped "detente" entirely from his vocabularly, and substituted "peace through strength."

• Simultaneously, the United States was provided to two other fronts toward a more mil-

king at the end of August to intensify the coordination of anti-Soviet policy with China.

The United States was now seeking to in-

itantly anti-Soviet policy:

• Vice President Mondale traveled to Pe-

duce its Western European allies to accept the deployment of new missiles (108 Pershing-2 ballistic missiles, and 464 ground-launched

The Soviet 'combat brigade' in Cuba, the thaw in American relations with China, Russia's intervention in Afghanistan and NATO missiles have heightened U.S.-Soviet tensions, contributing to the widening of the gulf between the two countries.

Americans to follow; in Moscow they began to take on the dimensions of a plot.

In 1962 Soviet strategists had sworn "never again" to allow their nation to be humiliated as it was that year, when the Soviet Union was forced to withdraw its nuclear missiles from Cuba, under the threat of overwhelming U.S. military attack. China seized on the Soviet plight to mock its ideological rival for "adven-turism" in sending its missiles into Cuba, and for "capitulationism" in pulling them out.

`'Grand Designs'

It took the Soviet Union a decade of extremely costly military expansion to cancel out the strategic advantage that the United States held at the time of the missile crisis. For the Soviet leadership, the new U.S. outcry over a Soviet brigade in Cuba was a deliberate reopening of its deepest wound in the super-power rivalry. Rejecting any change in the "status quo" in Cuba, the Kremlin doomed Mr. Vance's attempts to work out a face-sav-ing compromise with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko to quiet the uproar in the

The United States, Soviet planners suspected, either was attempting to extort a wholly new price for SALT, or it was engaged in a devious change of policy. In Soviet perception, a U.S. "grand design" began to fall into place. As described by Soviet sources in Moscow at the time, their version of the U.S. "design" - which Carter administration officials found "Indicrons" — included the following ele-

 The United States deliberately had "concocted" a new imaginary "Soviet threat" in Cuba, to give the Carter administration "a pretext" to sidetrack ratification of the SALT accord until the 1980 presidential election.

• Why? To enable President Carter to move

to the political right, in order to meet the challenge raised from that direction by Ronald Reagan, Mr. Carter therefore could repeat the pattern followed by President Gerald Ford in the 1976 presidential primary election. With Cruise missiles) on their territory, with ranges of 1,200 to 1,500 miles (1,920 to 2,400 kilometers) - long enough to reach deep into Soviet

No American can be certain to what extent the Soviet leadership truly believed that such a design actually existed in Carter administra-tion planning. But it is significant that this pat-tern of intentions was being attributed to the Carter administration by Soviet sources as ear-ly as mid-September, 1979, more than three months before the Soviet Prince against its transfer ion sent its troops into Afghanistan. After the Afghanistan intervention, the alleged U.S. "design" was expanded by added Soviet grievances.

The events that went into the Soviet "grand design" looked totally different from a U.S.

 The dispute over a Soviet brigade in Cuba was as much of a surprise to the Carter administration as it was to the Soviet Union. Mr. Carter wanted to save the nuclear agreement, not abandon it — although his political fate did turn out to be the same as that of Mr. Ford, who lost the 1976 election to Mr. Carter.

 Mr. Mondale's trip to China had been announced long before the first hint of dispute over a Soviet brigade in Cuba, and was unrelated to that episode.

 The plan to deploy U.S. Pershing missiles and Cruise missiles in Western Europe similarcame out of a different context: to counter the deployment of Soviet SS-20 missiles and Backfire bombers in Eastern Europe. The U.S. missile plan, later confirmed by the foreign ministers of NATO at their December, 1979, meeting, would have drawn bitter Soviet oppo-sition in the most placid U.S.-Soviet climate.

In assembling an ominous design out of these separate actions, Soviet officials had done what planners on both sides do constantly: seek out possible connecting links in the adversary's actions, to determine if there is a predictable pattern of actions or intentions.

If a planner looks hard enough at an adver-sary's actions from a "worst case" premise, that is what usually emerges. There are times, of course, when the "worst case" assessment

That was what occurred in the U.S. assessment of Soviet intentions, in the months leading up to the intervention in Afghanistan. The two sequences, the dispute over the Soviet brigade, and Soviet preparations for military ac-tion in Afghanistan, overlapped in the autumn

President Carter was obliged to announce on Oct. 1 that the Soviet Union refused to go beyond assurance that its military units in Cuba would remain in a "noncombat status." Flearings proceeded on SALT-2, but with the Carter administration under new cross fire of charges that it had surrendered abjectly to Soviet intransigence. At the same time, U.S. intelligence was sounding an alarm about Soviet intentions in Afghanistan.

'Crescendo of Crisis'

The situation in Afghanistan deteriorated rapidly in the following weeks. At the same time, the United States became engulfed in what a dismayed Carter administration saw as a crescendo of crisis."

On Nov. 4, 1979, the U.S. Embassy was seized in Tehran, with the capture of American hostages plunging the Carter administration into its most agonizing ordeal, and raising fear that the Soviet Union would exploit the tide of anti-Americanism in the region to imperful the anti-Americanism in the region to imperil the West's oil lifelines in the Gulf. Then, on Nov. 21, Pakistani mobs attacked and burned the U.S. Embassy in Islamabad.

Afghanistan, sandwiched between Iran and Pakistan, was overshadowed on the U.S. scale of priorities, just as it turned into the Krem-

lin's dominant objective in the region.

By late November, U.S. intelligence reports showed an increasing buildup of Soviet personnel and equipment on the Soviet side of the Afghanistan border. The United States, in early December, began sounding diplomatic and public warnings about the Soviet military preparations. On five occasions in December, up to the day of the Soviet intervention, the United States cantioned the Soviet Union, in discussions in Washington and in Moscow, that intervention in Afghanistan would have "serious consequences" on the two nations' re-

But there was no "or else" message. "We did not specify what action we would take," it was reported later by Marshall Shulman, special adviser on Soviet affairs to Mr. Vance. The Carter administration had no effective coun-

terweight to apply.

The State Department acknowledged in a submitted by Mr. Shulman, that "the weight of views was diminished by the frayed state of U.S.-Soviet relations and the fact that we had already invoked the prospect of damage to U.S.-Soviet relations and SALT on several other issues." The SALT argument was brushed aside by the Soviet Union. Another senior U.S. official, in private, expressed the Soviet attitude more bluntly: "They told us, in

effect. Bug off." Even then, the magnitude of the Soviet plunge into Afghanistan, which began on the evening of Dec. 24 with a massive airlift of troops and other units into the capital of Kabul, and continued for three days in its initial stage, startled many U.S. policy-makers. Premier Hafizullah Amin, the Soviet Union insisted, had called for Soviet aid. On Dec. 27, after

Soviet troops seized key points in Kabul, Amin and members of his family were executed. By eliminating Amin, the Soviet Union destroyed any plausible international premise for its presence in Afghanistan, as evidenced by overwhelming condemnation of its action outside the Soviet bloc. Unlike the Soviet military interventions in Hungary in 1956, or in Czech-oslovakia in 1968, in Afghanistan the Soviet Union had reached far beyond its recognized security zone to impose its aut'sority on an

unaligned Moslem nation. This action of the Soviets." Mr. Carter declared, "made a more dramatic change in my own opinion of what the Soviets' ultim goals are than anything they have done in the previous time Pve been in office." That public expression of shock brought ridicule from the president's critics for his naivete. The Soviet intervention, however, while far less surprising to hardened veterans of U.S.-Soviet competition, was an unprecedented extension of Soviet

Private Concessions

Many Soviet sources conceded that, in private. They acknowledged that the Soviet Union had gone beyond anyone's interpretation of detente, but claimed justification for the Soviet action in the imperatives of Soviet security, following U.S. default on its commitments

It is the official Soviet position that all its actions in Afghanistan were fully sanctioned by international law, in response to pleas for aid from a nation endangered by foreign agents. The Soviet Union claimed that "Tens of thousands of mercenaries, armed with for-eign arms ... put in the hands of saboteurs by American and Chinese instructors," and "even specialists in subversion ... from Egypt," were operating from bases in Pakistan. "In effect." Mr. Brezhnev charged, "imperi-

alism together with its accomplices launched an undeclared war against Afghanistan." Some Western specialists believe that the

Soviet Union was genuinely fearful that the United States and China might acquire a foothold in Afghanistan, with Amin developing into an Asian version of Yugoslavia's Tito.
The Soviet Union's resort to massive force in Afghanistan was so crude, however, and its rationalizations so weak, that it has made pal-

pably little headway in convincing the nations. of the world of the righteousness of its cause. That was demonstrated again last November, nearly a year after the Soviet drive into Afchanistan, by a 111-to-22 vote in the United Nations General Assembly demanding a with-drawal of "foreign troops" from Afghanistan.

Stronger Perceptions

Afghanistan inevitably produced in U.S. perception a far more menacing Soviet "grand design" than the design that the Soviet Union attributed to the United States.

"The implications of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan," Mr. Carter told Congress last January in his State of the Union address, "could pose the most serious threat to world peace since the Second World War."

He warned that "an attempt by any outside force to gain control of the Persian Gulf region will be regarded as an assault on the vital interests of the United States of America, and such an assault will be repelled by use of any means necessary, including military force."

To many world diplomats, both declarations represented excessive alarm. Nevertheless, a year later, the threat to use well and imaginary. ir later, the threat to the West's sources of



France's Marchais Loves Role of Shocker, Spoiler Of Elections for the Left

By Jonathan Kandell mational Herald Tribune

DARIS - Georges Marchais, the Communist candidate for the French presidential election in late April, likes to warm up his campaign audiences with a favorite anecdote — "an image that is seared in my memory," as he says.

He recalls boarding a plane in an African capital after a visit to lend his support to a local Marxist movement. The aircraft is filled with rancous French middle-class tourists wearing "bizarre sombreros, straw hats, shirts with large flower patterns."

"Seeing me so unexpectedly" — the glee now spreads across his face — "the tour-ists could not conceal their feelings of secretary-general of the French Commumist Party, ah, no, not that! I wasn't part of their world and I was spoiling the end of their safari!"

Georges Marchais loves to unsettle, irritate, shock. He welcomes opprobrium from that vast majority of the electorate who will never vote Communist under any circumstances. And he invites his follow-

Successful Tactics

These are tactics that have served Mr. Marchais well because in recent years he has undertaken a number of controversial initiatives that would discomfit a more timid politician.

Back in late 1977, with a united French left seemingly driving toward expected victory in national legislative elections, Mr. Marchais led his party against its erstwhile Socialist allies in a bitter attack that has not yet ended. Most political ob-servers continue to blame the Communists for the leftist defeat that followed in March, 1978.

Early in 1980, within days after the Russian intervention in Afghanistan, Mr. Marchais flew to Moscow and staunchly defended the Soviet action in a television interview beamed live back to France. The incident dashed any remaining hopes that a strong Eurocommunist movement inde-

pendent of Moscow could emerge in Western Europe. And now the 60-year-old former steelworker is engaged in what may be his most controversial maneuver — an attempt to gain political advantage from growing resentment in France against immigrant workers. The 4 million foreigners, mostly North Africans, black Africans, Portuguese, Spaniards and Italians, pose no threat of a political backlash because they are not allowed to vote.

The issue surfaced dramatically on Christmas Eve when a Communist-led group of protestors bulldozed and ransacked a dormitory for African laborers in the Paris working-class suburb of Vitrysur-Seine. Rather than disavow the racial violence, Mr. Marchais lashed out at what he called the excessive immigrant popula-tion in Communist municipalities. A week later. Communist councilmen in Rennes, Brittany canceled a building permit for an Islamic center for North African families. and the Communist mayor of Amiens, in the Somme region north of Paris, denounced the concentration of immigrant families in his city.

Something Cracked A number of dissident Communist in-

tellectuals have resigned from the party following these incidents. "That bulldozer in Vitry made something crack inside me," said Antoine Spire, a university professor who formerly helped direct a Communist publishing house.

Mr. Marchais has shrugged off such defections as the acts of "a few Communists abandoning the battle because of pressures from the bourgeois adversary." Soundings taken by his party's Central Committee indicate that he should pick up popular support on the immigrant issue and come close to achieving the 20percent vote that Communist candidates

traditionally gather in national elections. The well-organized party campaign railies show no signs of flagging attendance. Last week, several thousand supporters crowded under a huge tent raised over an empty construction site in a working-class district in northern Paris to hear Mr. Mar-

They applanded his denunciations of unemployment and inflation under President Valery Giscard d'Estaing, and his sharp attacks on the Socialists for allegedly shifting toward the right. But the loudest cheers came when he asserted that it was "inadmissible to allow any more im-migrants in France" while the jobless rate remained so high.

Unlike the other major candidates in the coming election — Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, Socialist leader Francois Mitter-rand, and possibly, Jacques Chirac, who heads the neo-Gaullist party - Mr. Marchais does not entertain any hopes of be coming chief of state.

His main concern is to halt the political rise of the Socialists and eventually regain Communist leadership of the French left. Mr. Marchais became his party's secre-

tary-general in 1972 at a point when the French Communists were trying to shake off their Stalinist image. He presided over an effort to moderate Communist ideology and achieve an electoral coalition with the Socialists that would eventually bring the left to power.

But for many Communist militants the most important result of their party's strategy was instead the remarkable growth of the Socialists, whose electoral support bounded from 5 percent a decade ago to about 25 percent by 1977, comfortably outdistancing the Communists and threatening to bleed them of support.

Once Mr. Marchais and the Communist leadership decided that a break had to be made with the Socialists, it became evident that their strongest base of support was their orthodox militants — people who always distrusted the Socialists as bourgeois reformers" and never stopped looking toward Moscow for guidance in

foreign policy.
"This premise is not a bad bet," said Jean Rony, a leading Communist dissident. "The party is again finding a certain

During the last three years, Mr. Marchais has worked hard to give his party a distinctly more combative image than the Socialists. And his decision to launch his presidential campaign last October, months before any other major candidate, has afforded him ample time to establish the differences in the public mind.

'Crisis of Capitalism'

While the Socialists have more or less accepted the government's contention that there are no quick solutions to unemployment and inflation, Mr. Marchais tells his listeners that economic troubles are "a crisis of capitalism," that the effect of rising oil prices "is practically negligi-ble on growth and employment," and that if elected he would "make the rich pay."

On a campaign swing through Brittany where opposition is greatest to the government's nuclear energy program, Mr. Marchais came out strongly in favor of atomic plants and denounced anti-nuclear protestors as "agents of American imperialism."

"Nobody is going to be able to claim that our party and the Socialists stand for roughly the same things," said one of Mr. Marchais' campaign aides last week.

That prospect deeply troubles the Socialists. Under the French political system, if no candidate gathers a majority of the votes in the first electoral round in late April, a second vote is held in early May between the two leading presidential can-

Mr. Marchais is steadfastly refusing to say whether he would swing his party's support behind Mr. Mitterrand in the second round. And even if most Communist supporters did finally back Mr. Mitterrand, he may be weakened in the eyes of moderate voters who find it difficult to believe he could form a credible government with a quarrelsome Communist Par-

ty in the wings.
"It has been clear for some time that Marchais prefers Giscard to a Socialist president," said Claude Estier, a ranking Socialist official. "We know that if we win it will have to be despite Marchais."



The London Stage-

L ONDON — Not since the mid-1940s, when Mary Chase first produced her invisible rabbit out of the Broadway hat in

"Harvey," has there been the invention of a

stage device quite so neat as that provided by Peter Nichols for his new "Passion Play,"

now in an agile Royal Shakespeare Company

production by Mike Ockrent at the Aldwych.

course to us. Two characters, four actors.

James in their public and private incarna-

Superlative Device

have found much to do with it. "Passion

James is an art restorer and dealer. Elea-

nor sings in the choir at Albert Hall, thereby

allowing James to start an illicit affair with

the mistress of a deceased buddy while listen-ing to radio broadcasts in order to ascertain the precise time of his wife's return home.



Joe Latakgomo, acting editor of The Post, the Soweto daily that was effectively banned by the government, displays the paper and its sister newspaper, the Sunday Post, which was also banned.

Colleagues Express 'Grave Concern'

Gagging of S. African Papers Protested

By David Reid

Renters

JOHANNESBURG — South Africa's Newspaper Press Union protested Wednesday the government's gag on the country's two leading black newspapers and called for a review of official powers over the media.

The government Tuesday said that it would ban The Post, South Africa's largest newspaper for blacks with a circulation of 181,000, and its companion Sunday Post, if any attempt was made to put them on the streets. The two newspapers have not been pub-lished since October, when a strike halted publication and caused their registration to lapse.

The government decision has aroused an outcry in South Africa and overseas. Afrikaans and Eng-lish-language newspapers in South Africa denounced the action in ed-

The International Press Institute, an organization of about 3,000 editors that monitors world press freedom, told South African Prime Minister P.W. Botha on Wednesday it was shocked by the

"Throughout the free world, the actions of your government in regard to the press are causing grave concern to all who regard themselves as friends of your country," the institute said.

The South African press union statement said: "The union has been consistently opposed to power authorizing the executive authority to close down newspapers

"In a state which values democratic principles, the closure of a newspaper would be justified only

and its people. The union also submitted a memorandum to a press commission in Cape Town urging that re-strictive legislation governing the press should be reviewed, amended

as a matter of extreme urgency to protect the security of the state

and lifted, if possible. The usually pro-government Johannesburg daily, The Citizen, Wednesday quoted an informed source as saying the government had in fact made its decision "solely in the interests of state security and maintaining racial peace in

U.S. Aide Met With Aquino

Marcos Foes Urged to Forgo Violence

By Henry Kamm New York Times Service

MANILA - Richard Holbrooke, outgoing U.S. assistant secretary of state, after meeting with President Ferdinand Marcos in a farewell visit here at year's end, strongly urged leading oppo-sition figures to accept the lifting of martial law in the Philippines as a "generous offer" and to forswear

This was reported by the principal opposition figure, Benigno Aquino, in a letter to Mr. Marcos and confirmed by Mr. Aquino in a

California Judge Sentences 5 in Shakedown Case

The Associated Press LOS ANGELES — Five alleged Mafia figures convicted in an alleged plot to shake down local pornographers were sentenced to jail by a judge who said he agreed with a witness that the organized crime family that controls Los Angeles is 'second rate at best."

The sentencings Tuesday by U.S. District Judge Terry Hatter culminated one of the government's most heralded organized crime prosecutions. Those senwere Dominic Phillip Brooklier, 66, described as the boss of the Los Angeles Mafia family; Samuel Orlando Sciortino, 62, a reputed underboss; and Louis Tom Dragna, 59, said to have act-ed as boss while the latter two served prison terms; Jack LoCicero, 68, and Michael Rizzitello.

The terms ranged from two to five years, and Mr. Sciortino and Mr. Dragna also were fined \$25,000 each. The five were convicted of racketeering extortion and conspiracy in the alleged shakedown scheme. One of the pornography outfits turned out to be an FBI undercover operation that recorded transactions. The men were allowed to remain free pending appeals.

The judge recalled that the star witness in the trial — confessed Mafia hit man Jimmy Fratianno had described the Los Angeles Malia as a second-rate chapter of the national crime organization.

Judge Hatter said he concurred.

rushed last year from more than seven years of martial-law detention to the United States for emergency heart surgery. Since his recovery he has accepted a fellow-ship at Harvard University. Mr. Aquino said that Mr. Hol-

brooke lunched with him and another opposition leader, Salvador Laurel, now back in Manila, on Jan. 3, on his return from the Philippines. Mr. Holbrooke spent New ear's eve with President and Mrs. Marcos and also held earlier meetings with him.

In his letter to Mr. Marcos, Mr. Aquino said the assistant secretary had spoken to him as "an interested friend of the Filipino people." He told the opposition leader that violence would result only in makin Asia" comparable to Chile and Nicaragua in Latin America.

Political Normaley

.The U.S. official urged Mr. Aquino, whose recent statements had shown some sympathy for recourse to violence, that the opposi-tion should cooperate to speed the return to political normalcy.

Mr. Aquino assured Mr. Marcos that he had sent a "personal courier" to Manila with letters urging opposition figures to refrain

Mengele Sought By W. Germany

FRANKFURT - A West German court renewed a 1959 arrest warrant Wednesday against Josef Mengele, the Auschwitz death camp doctor allegedly living in Uruguay.

Prosecutor Hans-Eberhard Klein said that the court granted his request to remind judges abroad that West German courts are maintaining their allegations against the now 70-year-old Nazi fugitive - who the new arrest warrant says is suspected of murder and attempted murder of thousands of Auschwitz inmates between 1943 and 1945.

According to Simon Wiesenthal, the Nazi hunter, Dr. Mengele lives in Uruguay and works in a prison under the assumed name Willi

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telephone interview from his home from violence, particularly during in Boston. The former senator was the visit of Japanese Premier Zenko Suzuki earlier this month. Mr.

Aquino offered to return if it was

necessary to convince "doubting

Thomases. Referring to a meeting that he had in New York last month with the president's wife, Imelda Marcos, Mr. Aquino repeated to the president his belief "that if you are sincere in your desire to return democracy to our people, nothing is impossible, but without sincerity

The intermediary role played by Mr. Holbrooke, who directed Asian and Pacific affairs in the State Department, was viewed by oppo-sition figures in Manila as buttressing their suspicion that the United States prefers Mr. Marcos to the opposition, despite his auhuman rights. They suspect the United States of abetting Mr. Marcos in what they consider a cosmetic exercise of lifting martial law while retaining authoritarian

A group of students voicing that point of view demonstrated briefly in front of the U.S. Embassy on Tuesday until they were dispersed by police.

Mr. Aquino, who even while he was in prison was regarded as Mr. Marcos' most serious rival, appears to be more disposed than opposition leaders in the Philippines to view the lifting of martial law last Saturday as at least offering the possibility of eventual political liberalization. Opposition leaders in Manila see no basis for discus-

sion with the president. "Without dismantling the apparatus of dictatorship, the lifting of martial law is a cruel deception." Mr. Aquino said in the telephone interview. But he said that the opposition should "take it at face value" and observe whether Mr. Marcos follows up with measures of li-

The test issues cited by Mr. Aquino were genuine press free-dom, a resumption of political life, a restoration of labor rights and the release of remaining political

The opposition leader said he shared Mr. Holbrooke's opposition to violence. He said he would always counsel opposition groups against violence but added that if Mr. Marcos did not restore freedom, "my counsel may become ir-

Suzuki Says Peace Was **Tour Focus**

Stronger Ties Sought With Southeast Asia

> By Mike Tharp New York Times Service

TOKYO - Japanese Premier Zenko Suzuki has returned here from his first official overseas trip, a 13-day visit designed to forge stronger political and economic links between Japan and a group of five Southeast Asian nations.

Mr. Suzuki summarized the purpose of his trip to the capitals of the five countries that make up the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) — Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singa-pore and Malaysia — in a speech delivered in Bangkok at the end of

his journey.
"It would be completely mistaken either to hope that Japan will play a military role in the international community, or to feel anxiety that Japan might once again emerge as a military giant," he said. "What is expected of Japan instead is to play a political role to help maintain world peace — a role commensurate with Japan's status in the community of nestatus in the community of na-

From the beginning of Mr. Suzuki's trip, Japanese diplomats hoped it would raise Japan's political profile in the region, as well as provide diplomatic seasoning for Mr. Suzuki, whose previous inter-national experience has been limit-

Low-Key and Good

"In addition to firming up relations with ASEAN, it showed the people back home he knew how to conduct himself," an analyst said.

"It was not spectacular but it was low-key and good."
Unlike the last Japanese premier to tour the region, Takeo Fukuda, in 1977, Mr. Suzuki did not break new ground in Japan's overall rela-tions with the five-nation group. Mr. Fukuda handed out \$1 billion in Japanese aid pledges and pro-mulgated a "heart-to-heart" doct-rine with ASEAN members, some of whom later complained that Ja-pan failed to live up to its commit-

"Some ASEAN leaders may have had the impression he would be like Santa Clans," said one Japanese Foreign Ministry official, "but they found his bag was not so

Still, Mr. Suzuki was able to announce some \$871 million in bilateral yen credits to four of the nations - Singapore, which is rapidly leaving the ranks of developing countries, was excluded from such

He also agreed to pledge a \$237.6-million credit to a Malaysian urea-plant project, one of the so-called ASEAN industrial projects, and \$93.6 million to cover cost overruns for a similar Indone-

sian urea project.
The five ASEAN countries combined are Japan's second-largest overseas trading partner, after the United States

Doubling of Aid Expected

TOKYO - Japan plans to double its aid to developing countries over the next five years, to more than \$21.4 billion up to 1985, compared with an estimated \$10.7 billion spent in the last five years,

Mr. Suzuki is expected propose the plan in his policy speech before parliament early next week. The increase follows a pledge by Mr. Suzuki on his recent tour of

ment sources said.

countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations that his government would expand aid. Last November, the Foreign Ministry said in a special report that helping developing countries secure stability by providing eco-nomic assistance will in turn en-

able Japan to maintain its own economic growth. The report also said it is necessary for Japan to contribute to the improvement of relations between developing and developed coun-

tries, noting Japan cannot rely on military power for security.

They added Japan had kept its

promise made at the 1978 Bonn summit to double official development assistance by 1980.

Japanese aid in this form last year was estimated to have reached about \$3.3 billion, over double the \$1.42 billion in 1977, bringing the official aid ratio to gross national product to between 0.31 percent and 0.32 percent, up from 0.26 per-cent in 1979, the sources said.

Obituaries

Viscount Amory, Minister In Tory Cabinets 1951-60

LONDON - Viscount Amory, 81, who as Derick Heathcoat Amory was Chancellor of the Exchequer in Harold MacMillan's

conservative government from 1958 to 1960, died Tuesday in his mediately after World War II in died Tuesday following a heart atwhich he was severely wounded in tack, the disastrous British airborne Mr

He became a Cabinet minister in Churchill's 1951 government ests to guide her musical career. and was steadily promoted until he was put in charge of Britain's York-born soprano and the Italian finances by Mr. MacMillan follow- industrialist went smoothly for al-

key ministers in 1958. Lord Amory, who was unmar- making romance with Greek ship-

his retirement from politics in

Giovanni Battista Meneghini VERONA, Italy (UPI) -Giovanni Battista Meneghini, 85, industrialist and former husband Lord Amory entered politics im-of the late opera star Maria Callas,

Mr. Meneghini met the young drop behind German lines at Callas when she performed at Arnhem in the Netherlands.

Verona in 1947 and almost immediately gave up his business inter-

The marriage between the New ing the sudden resignation of three most 10 years but broke up in 1959 when Callas began a headlineried, was created a viscount upon ping magnate Aristotle Onassis.

the ancient Egyptians lived." desert reclamation.

There is also a vindictive widow (Priscilla Morgan) who keeps Eleanor informed of James' infidelities, plus the aforementioned mistress (Louise Jameson), the two splendid alter egos, and a number of extras whom the RSC, unlike a West End management, has

been able to provide as party guests, restaurant diners, figures in one of Eleanor's nightmares and generally to fill out Patrick Robertson's huge and elegant setting, which appears to be representing a town house of roughly the dimensions of Windsor Castle.

The device is simply that of the alter ego. Both main characters have by intermission As if exhausted by his invention of the doppelgangers (whom I long to see in a stronger play) Nichols has fallen back on the appeared on stage in duplicate, so that while James and Eleanor are man and wife, visible to each other and their neighbors, him and Nell are their consciences, inner souls and hoariest of plot devices: The wife only discovers that the mistress is still having an af-fair with her husband when she mentions his confidentes, visible only to themselves and of visit to Switzerland and the mistress lets slip So far so splendid, especially when you consider that the RSC has wheeled in an imthe word Zurich. The wife then says, "But I never mentioned Zurich," for all the world pressive guest-star quartet of Billie Whitelaw, Eileen Atkins, Benjamin Whitlike an inspector in the last reel of a British picture of the 1940s. row and Anton Rodgers, the first two playing Eleanor and the second two playing

"Passion Play" much resembles Harold Pinter's recent "Betrayal" in that a stage de-vice (there it was to begin at the end and work back to the beginning) is allowed to take the place of any real depth of feeling or personality. Though Nichols writes passion-ate speeches about the death of marriage and The trouble, however, and this seems to have gone unnoticed in a generally ecstatic press, is that although he has found a superlative stage device, Nichols doesn't seem to the birth of love, they fall interchangeably from lips it is very hard to care about. Thus we have a very clever but at heart curiously Play" is a depressingly soap-operatic account of a marriage on the rocks, desperately lacking the humor and the nostalgic insights of his earlier plays and oddly lacking, too, in any real development either of plot or character. arid attempt to deal with the destructive powers of sex and marriage set against a lapsed-Christian background (she sings the St. Matthew Passion, he restores religious paintings) which ends up in lines like "You're overlooking the fact that I love this man," lines that would not sound out of place in "Dallas" if only anybody there could

But Whitelaw-Atkins and Whitrow-Rodgers work so well together as aspects of

'Passion Play': Alter Egos Fail to Provide Much the same two people that one ends up hoping they will abandon the increasingly migid mechanics of a will-they-won't-they-stay-together plot and just settle for being a couple of marticlesic double age in complete of the property of the couple of the coup marvelous double acts in search of a play.

> At the Theatre Royal Stratford East unti-the end of the month, the Pip Simmons the ater group has an intriguing dramatic cabare called "Rien se va plus" and based, as tha uitle might suggest, on the collapse of a casi no in Nice. Taking as his starting point lengthy Observer article last year which explained how the casino, once the home c wealthy English gamblers, had fallen ont hard times and lately has been the scene of hard times and lately has been the seems of sit-in by unpaid employees. Simmons ha cobbled together a morality play of sor which attempts to use the casino in much it way that "Cabaret" used Berlin nightchub as a revolving mirror for a society in decline

> If you can imagine Sandy Wilson's "Ti Boy Friend" rewritten on a bad afternoon to Brecht and Weill, that is roughly what wend up with Simmons gives us, without i terval, three 30-minute acts — one devoted the bright young English things of the 1920 one to a takeover in the '60s, and one to t workers' sit-in of the '70s, all played out the same six versatile actors who also form palm court orchestra.

> Chunks of Coward's "Cavalcade" turn unexplained and unacknowledged and abo 20 years out of place, and there is a joke have not seen since "Some Like It He about gangsters producing from their violenses real violins. Simmons is clearly r averse to a good deal of borrowing, but alo the way he also has some good if inchor ideas about the casino as a microcosm of 1 politics of its nation. He also, to judge fre his program note, would like us to see he some sort of metaphor for England no. though precisely which one is not explainer

Personalities

Jane Hamilton-Merritt: Crusader for Tribes of La

By Elisabeth Bumiller

Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — The roosters crow at 3 a.m. and then, under skies said to be dusted with poison, the hill people of Laos rise for work in the fields. There are pumpkins, opium pop-pies, rice and now, says one who knows them well, the red powder "rains" from Communist planes.

The one who knows them well is Jane Hamilton-Merritt, a U.S. photojournalist who has lived on and off with the Hmong and Yao tribes for the last 10 years. First researcher and then chronicler, she has turned friend, artistic patron and lonely voice against what she says is the genocide of these unknown American veterans - CIAtrained Lactians, once a secret backbone of the U.S. war in their

country.
"I really had to do something about it, as a human being," she said recently, "although I must say, in the beginning, the attitude of this government was Who wants to hear about another bunch of starving gooks? Like, Tve had it up to here with Southeast

As art patron, she has encouraged and brought back the decorative fabrics of the tribal women to galleries in Manhattan's Sofio district, Martha's Vineyard and the China Coast in Georgetown.

During a recent interview, Hamilton-Merritt nibbled on cookies and drank coffee from a delicate, flowered cup as violin music drifted out of the Georgetown gallery's stereo. At 39, she has a healthy, pink face and blond hair, and she wore a long checked kilt, gray knee-socks and penny loafers. As she talked, the hill people of Laos seemed as far away as the surrounding, photographs of them were close.

Hamilton-Merritt has been lobbying politicians in an attempt to get a congressional hearing to investigate what she believes is chemical warfare against the Lao-tian hill people. Tallies from the



Jane Hamilton-Merritt with tribal fabric.

in a three-year period at nearly 1,000, while 90,000 have fled as refugees to Thailand.

So far, the State Department has taken a cautious position. A report issued in 1979 said poison gas had been used against mountain tribes in Laos, but also said a department investigation could not prove reported attacks by Vietnamese and pro-Communist Lactian jets.

Hamilton-Merritt considers herself one of the hill people. "Once I was off on a fishing ex-

tribes put the number killed by gas pedition with them," she rememin a three-year period at nearly bered, "and I got very sick. Very sick. So they made a bamboo raft for me, with banana leaves for a shelter, and took me down the river to the nearest village. It took

> "If you walk up in the hills of Laos, and you see the people in their red ruffs [native costumes] with their babies on their backs it's just like seeing flowers on the

two days."

Or, asked if she had ever

thought of marrying into the "Like Hope Cooke [The / can debutante who marrie king of Sikkim, but they have been divorced]? No. But I'm danced in my head. I think Cooke found it difficult -a was married to the king, dor get As for me, I'm just o

Hamilton-Merritt lives in Connecticut, the wife of a businessman and pilot sh here on a blind flying date a ry blossom time. They wen ried in Bangkok, on Halk She visits Laos at least to year, but is also a profes Southern Connecticut State lege and a farmer's daughte Indiana who, after reading Buck's "The Good Earth" in school, decided that one d. would go to the Far East.

Left Teaching Job

The Vietnam War wa chance. In 1965, she left teaching English at the Uni of Dayton. She had a beat-u era and typewriter, but little ey, so she bartered English I for rooms; later, her article New York Times and B:

She filed the daily body stories, but also found he into the northern Laotian Hilling where the Hmong and Ya Their culture fascinated her ing her as curious about th they were about the An

woman with the camera. But she went fishing and hunting with them, and had en dinners with the village family. His wife always ga presents when she left.

In 1976, they said to her want to tell you somethins rains are falling" — red and powder rains that made the 1 vomit and convulse and some of them die.

"So I took up the cause tribal people as a cause I co ignore," she shrugged. could I do?"

Archaeology

Ancient Sites of Egypt's Nile Delta Are Neglecte

By Christopher S. Wren New York Times Service

TELL EL RUBA, Egypt — "The ruin is curious and does not appear to be noticed in the guidebooks," wrote a young Englishman, Alfred Butler, after visiting the remains of Mendes in the lush Nile Delta. "It is unlike anything else which I have seen in Egypt and

deserves exploration."

That observation was made in the spring of 1880. A century later, the ancient pharaonic capital of Mendes, where the sacred ram was worshipped and whose mounds even now extend over more than 500 acres, remains largely an enigma. So do many other buried treasures of the delta — an area whose fertile archaeo-logical history has been eclipsed by dramatic pharaonic monuments such as Luxor and Abu Simbel in Upper Egypt.

The Egyptian government has concentrated its scant financial resources on the tombs and temples of Upper Egypt's arid expanse, which will attract tourists. Yet, the neglected delta sites are potentially richer in historical information and in practical chies to the country's ancient civilizations. "Traditionally, in Egyptology you learn nothing about the delta," said Bernard Bothmer, chairman of the department of Egyptian and classical art at the Brooklyn Museum. "You do not have here the kind of spectacular sites that you have at Karnak and Luxor because very few things are standing up-right. We are overinformed about ancient structures. We are underinformed about how

Some archaeologists fear that the delta's valuable antiquities are being lost as the land is absorbed by expanding towns, chewed up by modern tractors or scraped off to be used for

To fathom the delta's buried secrets, skill and expertise are needed. Since 1964, when archaeologists started working at Mendes, barely 3 percent of the site has been explored, in

Though Mendes, 70 miles north of Cairo, reached its zenith in the sixth century B.C., it was first mentioned in Egyptian texts more than 4,000 years ago. The more recent southern comb, or mound, spans the Hellenic and early Roman periods in Egypt. The town's mudbrick dwellings of five and six stories were not meant to withstand the centuries like the sealed rock tombs of Upper Egypt.

Moreover, farmers collecting fertilizer have dug up the compacted refuse in the streets, leaving walls studded with pottery shards.

These factors endanger a treasure trove of antiquities. Excavations have unearthed, for example, painted limestone tombs called mastabas, possibly dating back 4,200 years. Workers have found decorated Greek pottery from the eighth to sixth centuries B.C., confirming the continuous habitation the city enjoyed.

Single-Block Shrine

The most conspicuous monument at Mendes is a hollowed-out shrine rising on foundations nearly 30 feet above the surrounding fields The pink granite "naos," erected in the sixth century B.C., is the largest shrine of its kind carved from a single block in Egypt; three similar shrines lie broken in the dust, and several dozen sarcophagi, carved from granite and basalt blocks to hold mummified sacrificial rams, are strewn about. Other puzzles are posed by a retaining wall, 30 feet high and a quarter-mile long, and by a barren quadrangle that looks like a football field.

Teams sponsored by New York University's department of fine arts and the Brooklyn Mu-seum work at Mendes 10 to 12 weeks a year. The dig has been financed largely by the U.S. government and the manufacturer of 7-Up.

But currently, the government funds gener ated by past grain sales to Egypt are being diverted to support the growing official U.S. presence in that country, prospectively leaving no money for archaeological work within the next few years. While Egyptian officials have

gists, other significant sites in the delta an ing into oblivion. The area was probably filled with temples and sanctuaries, but a tact today lie under 20 or 30 feet of mud. At Iseum, near the provincial capital Mansura, weeds obscure the jumbled g blocks of a temple built in the third or B.C., though their life-sized relief figure hieroglyphics could grace any museum. A Basta, near the town of Zagazig, Egypti chaeologists in the 1950s excavated a h Kingdom palace some 4,000 years old temple pillars still stand, their hieroglidefaced by Arabic graffiti. Apartment ings and an army camp have encroach

the site, now little more than a garbage di The majority of Egypt's more than 1.00 ognized archaeological sites, including all those in the delta, are left unguarded. to robbery and vandalism. Bureaucrati tape in Cairo has hampered archaeologic forts. A security clearance needed to undea dig used to take a few days. The wai lasts three to four months, Bothmer said.

Some Egyptian archaeologists share the Some Egyptian archaeologists snare in cern that time is slipping by. "We have to ry up and dig sites, especially those three by population mostly in Lower Egypt," (them, Dr. Labib Habachi, said, "In the extension of the control of delta, where there were contacts with the tites and Babylonians, one can find so that would explain things we can't find in or or Aswan. These places must be done t they are lost forever."

Correction

A story on the Eiffel Tower (IHT, De erroneously reported that the entire towe to be closed at the beginning of the ye repairs. The restaurant was shut but acc the second and third stages of the Paris is being maintained during the construence. The International Herald Tribugrets the error.

Jalin lila)

Page 7 Thursday, January 22, 1981 * **

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Chunky of Coward (1) Sales of the parent company continued to stagnate, Sandoz said, unexplained and unachanged gave no figures. Increases in raw material and labor costs could 20 years out of place and so sufficiently passed on as higher sales prices, it said.

have not seen since Surface Predicts Rise in Sales and Net Income cases real violing. Simple Reases averse to a grad deal disappear and place and proper averse to a grad deal disappear ending next March 31 to reach 26 billion yen (\$129.4 milideas about the Casino & 10 m estimated sales of 680 billion yen.

politics of its nation H₂ he net income is expected to rise 58.3 percent, while sales are expectitis program note, would be increase 12.4 percent. The projected increases result from large some sort of metaphor leagn exchange profits and a continuing strong sales performance. (Dethough precisely which the properties on Page 9.)

olvo Denies Reports on Dutch Plant Sell-Off

IELMOND, Netherlands - Volvo does not intend to hive off part of unused production capacity at Born in the Dutch region of Limburg, pokesman for the automaker said Wednesday.

Dutch newspapers reported the director of the Limburg Development ap, as saying that Volvo is considering selling off some of its 150,000-incle annual capacity to another—perhaps Japanese—automaker. The Volvo spokesman said the plant's maximum annual capacity is

the 2ht of mout 100,000 vehicles and that the company intends to produce about Like Her (100 vehicles this year, about the 1980 output. The spokesman said the defining orted remarks offered false hopes of employment in the former min-state of Side region: the company is considering ways of bringing the work force ்ட்டுள்ளத் of a total 6,000.

- Carrie me Leases in Baltimore Canyon Given Up The Associated Press

ILANTIC CITY, N.J. - Shell, Gulf and several other major oil Harrish Verpanies have given up some of their five-year leases in the offshore Companies the Edmore Canyon area because they are convinced there is no signifiwillowing wi oil or gas to be found there.

harbight tracts - valued at \$90.9 million when leased in February, 1976 The law been returned to the U.S. Interior Department well before their Bunta's were to expire in April and May, 1982, government officials said

tell a do he government extended the 93 leases sold in 1976 because of early Name Court challenges by environmentalists. The lawsuits held up the first ex-

Blass The Good Scon Plans \$11-Billion Exploration Budget

Reaces

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Price YORK — Exton said it plans capital and exploration spending

1 billion for 1981, an increase of about 35 percent from 1980 ex-

hergy-related investments will account for about \$10 billion of the least first. Investments in the United States and Europe will continue to the the company reported, and represent 40 and 27 percent, respectively, of the planned 1981 total.

apan's Current Account osts December Surplus

From Agency Dispatches
OKYO — Japan posted a curtage - account surplus of \$1.18 bilin December, the first surplus be September, the Finance Min-The improvement was ascribed effly to a drop in imports of

He de oil and a rise in exports of omobiles. The December surplus compares the had deficit of \$582 million in vember and \$247 million in De-The paper 1979. It brought the cur-

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J.829 billion, widening from a 643-billion gap in 1979. in yen terms, the December curnt-account surplus totaled 8.30 billion yen after 123.80-bil-

hrysler Board Hers 'Options'

DETROIT — An undisclosed banks have alos en given the option of not parsipating in the option of not particular of the control of the plan approved Monday by the Chrysler of the loan board and Charles the loan board and Chrysler ine loan board and Chrysler as said all banks were required to

A Chrysler executive who did Business and that the Japanese banks we the choice because "they were the original deal." want to be identified explained in lessay that the Japanese banks

the was referring to concessions inted Chrysler and its subsidi-try, Chrysler Credit Corp. by the than 400 banks last year.

lion-yen deficit in November and 74-billion-yen deficit a year earlier.

The overall balance of payments in December was in surplus by \$400 million, compared with a surplus of \$1,352 billion in November and a deficit of \$512 million in December 1979.

The overall balance of payments in 1980 was in deficit by \$8.396 billion, narrowing from the prior year's \$16.662 billion deficit.

The December trade balance was in surplus by \$2.39 billion, up sharply from a \$545 million surplus in the previous month and from a \$731 million surplus in December 1979.

Meanwhile, Bank of Japan Governor Haruo Maekawa said the bank's monetary policy remains unchanged for now because there seems little danger of the Japanese economy taking a sudden turn for

the worse.

He told a press conference after a two-day meeting of the bank's branch managers that monetary policy, including the official dis-count rate, will be based on an overall judgment of various eco-

nomic factors. However, Japan's economic environment has been changing slow-ly due to price stabilization and the strengthening trend of the yen, Mr. Mackawa said.

Although the current business slowdown is expected to bottom out gradually, there is as yet no sign of quick recovery, he said. Interest rates in the United States are likely to decline gradually, reflecting a fall in the U.S. inflation rate, but the decline will not be as sharp as last summer, he

CURRENCY RATES

Propriet exchange rates for January 21, 1981, excluding bank service charges

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Analyst Sees Profit in New Products

Drug Stocks: Healthy Prognosis

By Vartanig G. Vartan New York Times Service

NEW YORK — During the first half of the 1960s, the shares of Syntex Corp. went up like a rocket on the American Stock Exchange. That performance stemmed from the company's role as the leader in selling oral contraceptives.

Then, between early 1966 and mid-1970, the stock toppled from a price just above 60 to a low of 9. Since then, reflecting the varying fortunes of the company, Syntex has won a reputation as one

of the most volatile issues in the market.

In August 1980, following an extended period when the stock was locked in a relatively narrow trading range, Larry Smith, a drug analyst for Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co., issued a buy recommendation. Syntex was selling then at 45.
His recommendation was based on "the antici-

pation of 20 to 25 percent annual growth in earnings per share over the next four years." This projection, Mr. Smith noted, reflected prospects for continued strong growth in the company's antiarthritic drug, Naprosyn, as well as "meaningful contributions" from other Syntex products.

It was, in retrospect, a most timely call. Syntex hit a record price of 761/2 in December, then moved lower in the general market pullback. In an interview, Mr. Smith said: "I'm very favorably disposed on the fundamentals for Syntex,

vorably disposed on the fundamentals for Syntex, but you've got to remember that it's a stock with enormous volatility."

On a long-term basis, Syntex now ranks third among his favorites in the pharmaceutical group. He is, to begin with, resolutely bullish on prospects for drug stocks. "I focus on fundamentals," Mr. Smith said, "and I think we're going through a fundamental upgrading for this group."

Some institutional money managers share his long-range optimism for the drugs. For example, John Groome, a senior vice president at United States Trust Co., said: "I think you'll see an acceleration in earnings starting in 1981 for pharmaeration in earnings starting in 1981 for pharma-centical companies because of their introduction of new drugs. Furthermore, this is not a capital-intensive industry, so that it is not hurt badly by high interest rates. I look for an upward re-evalua-tion of earnings multiples in drug stocks."

are Pfizer and Sterling Drug. "We think that Pfizer's portfolio of new drugs is outstanding," he said. "It has been one of our purchase recommendations for more than two years and continues to be recommended. We feel that the company's earnings growth rate will ac-celerate to between 20 and 25 percent annually as

it rolls out new products.

"These include the antihypertensive Minipress Mi nal Procardia, injectable cephalosporin antibiotic Cefobid, oral antibiotic Bacacil and several lesser products," he added. "In the near term, the probable key to excellent stock market performance is the timing of the introduction in the United Sates of Feldene."

If introduction of Feldene is further delayed, the analyst said, "We think Pfizer will be a good but not a great stock within the group in 1981." In either event, he recommends purchase because of

"our enthusiasm for the long term."

As for Sterling Drug, Mr. Smith observed:
"Our positive investment thesis has been based on the belief that its new drug for congestive heart failure, Inocor (amrinone), possesses a sufficiently exciting pharmacological profile that it may constitute a therapeutic and commercial breakthrough Based on present evidence, amrinone seems considerably more effective than digitalis, the current drug of choice for congestive heart failure, and may also be safer. If ongoing clinical trials establish this, the commercial payoff could

Meanwhile, he emphasized that amrinone "is still in a stage of development in which failure due to previously undetected side effects or toxicity

Syntex, as noted earlier, ranks as his third favorite. Eli Lilly and Merck are tied for fourth place. They are followed, in order of choice, by Squibb, Upjohn and SmithKline. Marion Laboratories was a recent purchase rec-

ommendation by Smith Barney. However, this stock subsequently enjoyed a brisk rise, so that it now is rated as a "hold" simply because of price

Weidenbaum Named Chairman of CEA

By Peter Behr

Washington Post Service WASHINGTON — President Reagan has completed the selec-tion of key economic advisers by choosing Murray Weidenbanm to head the Council of Economic Adrisers, according to a Reagan White House official.

Mr. Weidenbaum, 53, one of

Mr. Reagan's economic advisers in the presidential campaign, headed contender for a senior post in the to follow that approach now. ment of the chairman and two other members of the CEA dragged on throughout the transi tion period, however, for reasons that still are unclear. Some saw the delay as reflecting a possible downgrading of the CEA chair-man's post in the Reagan adminis-

However, Mr. Weidenbaum, a professor at Washington University in St. Louis and an expert on business deregulation, is said to be satisfied about his CEA role following a meeting Monday with Mr. Reagan on the structure of the administration's economic policymaking and on specific policy is-sues. As chairman of the CEA, Mr. Weidenbaum will be chief economic adviser to the president and

the cabinet, sources said. Treasury Secretary Donald Regan, former chairman of Merrill Lynch, has been designated as the chief economic spokesman for the administration. The remaining two positions on the CEA have not yet

Critic of Federal Regulation An economist with the old Bu-

reau of the Budget from .1949-1957, Mr. Weidenbaum served in the Nixon administration as assistant secretary of the Treasury for economic policy from 1969-1971, where he was regarded as a moder-ate. In 1971 be established Washington University's Center for the Study of American Business,

Tokyo Stocks Hit Record

TOKYO - Share prices rose sharply on the Tokyo Stock Exchange Wednesday, sending the Nikkei Dow index up 25.35 to a new high of 7.315.33. The previous record of 7,296.08 was set on Jan.

which he now directs, it was in that position that he gained a repu-tation as a critic of federal regulation. Among economists, Mr. Weidenbaum is regarded as pragmatic and witty, with an ability to work well with those of differing

He has often advocated a oneyear moratorium on new federal regulations, giving policymakers time to pinpoint changes in exista transition team on regulatory is-sues and was regarded as a top whether he has urged Mr. Reagan

he expects Mr. Reagan to issue an production and employment.

executive order requiring federal agencies to weigh the costs and benefits of proposed major regulations before issuing them, except where cost-benefit analysis is spe-cifically forbidden by law. The ad-ministration intends to make a tough review of regulatory policy the third leg of its economic plan, along with spending reductions and tax cuts, according to Mr.

On the latter two issues, the new CEA chairman has called for large cuts in personal and corporate in-come taxes as an incentive for the

bold pocketbooks last year. Real

per capita disposable personal in-

come — after taxes and inflation — was \$4,589 in the fourth quar-

two quarters.

fourth quarter of 1980.

ment said Wednesday.

U.K. Earnings Rate

year ago, compared with a 20.1 percent rise in the 12 months to

October, the Employment Depart-

GNP, Prices Up Sharply In Final Quarter in U.S.

WASHINGTON - The U.S. gross national product, adjusted inflation, grew at an annual rate of 5 percent in the fourth quarter of 1980 — its strongest showing in two years — the Commerce Department said Wednes-

The last quarter in which real economic growth did better was in the fourth quarter of 1978, when the increase measured 5.4 percent. Commerce officials said the latest report leaves "no question" the economy was recovering rapidly in the second half of last year. It

leaves open whether the country is headed for a new recessionary dip For the year as a whole, the in-flation-adjusted GNP declined 0.1

percent, the department said, following four years of economic growth since the 1974-1975 reces-

Inflation worsened at the end of 1980, as measured by the GNP price deflator, which rose 11.2 percent in the final quarter, compared with a little over 9 percent in the previous quarters last year.

Government officials said the inflationary increase was due al-most entirely to a pay raise that federal employees received in Oc-

The GNP price deflator index measures inflation throughout the

economy, not just consumer products. Recently it has lagged below the Consumer Price Index. Inflation took its toll on house-

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Rate Worries Push Dow Lower first priority to cut the budget and The Dow Jones industrial aver-

From Agency Dispatches
NEW YORK — New York Stock Exchange prices retreated in moderate trading Wednesday as investors remained cautious about the outlook for interest ratds.

Rate worries were reinforced by Federal Reserve dealings in the government securities market that Wall Street took as another signal the Fed is unwilling to let rates

come down yet. Earlier, Mellon Bank's chief economist, Norman Robertson, said short-term rates would begin to ease over the next month.

age dropped 4.43 points to close at 946.25. Declines led advances three to two as turnover slowed to 40 million shares from 41.8 million Tuesday.

In Washington, President Reagan told cabinet members the lederal budget deficit was out of control and urged them to stick with his order putting a freeze on

federal hiring.
Treasury Secretary-Designate Donald Regan said the new administration's economic program will arrive in February, with the

U.S. Interest Rates Gyrate; Fed Shows Policy Steady

NEW YORK — A sharp drop in the federal funds rate to a low of 14 percent Tuesday appeared to reflect, at least in part, some dislocations caused by the unblocking of Iran's assets, money market sources report, rather than any easing in the Federal Reserve's

tight money policy.

The drop in the federal funds rate, coupled with nervousness over Iran's intentions, saw the dollar weaken in early trading Wednesday. By the time Europe closed for business the dollar was showing small declines for the day.

However, the New York Fed later entered the government securi-ties market to drain reserves on both a temporary and permanent basis, dealers said. When federal funds were trading at 174 percent, the Fed told dealers it would arrange overnight reverse repurchase agreements and also that it was

selling bills of all maturities.
While dealers expected the Fed to drain reserves temporally, they had not anticipated the outright sale of bills, and that forced yields sharply higher. The federal funds rate closed at 18 percent.

The dollar rose in later trading in New York following the Fed's move. The dollar gained to 1.9955 Deutsche marks from its European closing rate of 1.9915 DM and rose to 1.8152 Swiss francs from 1.81.

Dealers believed that the overnight draining operation was de-signed to offset the temporary fac-tors stemming from the Iranian agreement, while the outright sale of bills was intended to offset seasonal factors which are expected to put a drain on reserves.

Treasury bill yields rose sharply probably rise

after the Fed's action. The 91-day bill closed at 15.70 percent, up from 15.20 percent earlier. The half-year closed at 14.60 percent, up from 14.10 percent, and the year bill rose to 13.10 percent from 12.70 percent.

After hovering for weeks near 20 percent, the interest rate on federal funds, which are reserves banks lend one another, the rate slipped Tuesday, raising hopes of some traders that the Fed might allow credit conditions to ease.

However, analysts did not view the Fed's failure to stem Tuesday's rate decline as an indication of a change in policy. They noted that in addition to any dislocations caused by the freeing of the Iranian assets, there was still considerable uncertainty about the recent

large jump in the money supply. Dealers had expected the Fed to attempt to stem Tuesday's decline since the rate fell so sharply from 19% percent at the opening.
In addition to the dislocations

stemming from the unblocking of Iran's assets, sources noted that U.K. banks also were offering money in the overnight federal funds market on Tuesday. They suggested that U.K. banks may have been asked by Iran to deposit funds in the Eurodollar market. It was suggested that the investments would be concentrated in sixmonth deposits.

However, they noted that since these deposits do not settle until Friday, the U.K. banks decided to turn to a more immediate source of investment --- the overnight federal funds market. The sources said that as these investments unwind, the federal funds rate will

In testimony before the Senate Budget Committee, former Federal Reserve Board Chairman Arthur

Burns urged that tax cuts for 1981 and perhaps for 1982 be kept moderate. He said moderation is necessary to prevent adding to "the swollen budget deficits that are al-

ready in prospect."
Mr. Burns told the Senate Budget Committee that "if I were the economic czar I would not cut personal income taxes at all at this time." But because President Reagan has repeatedly promised a tax cut, Mr. Burns added, "I would hope that he stays with that commitment." Otherwise, he said, public skepticism about government

Meanwhile, Budget Director Designate David Stockman said passage of a tax cut is imperative to stimulate the economy. He dismissed warnings that a big tax cut would be inflationary. "This old argument that you can't cut taxes and balance the budget is wrong, he told a National Press Club

Brokers said the Federal Reserve triggered some selling in the early afternoon when it drained money out of the banking system in its battle against inflation.

Some short-term interest rates rose, as a result of the Fed's action. Observers said investors have been disturbed since the Fed reported last week that the nation's money supply rose sharply, put-ting pressure on the board to remain tough.

main tough.

Brokers said the early selling was a carryover from Tuesday's rout that apparently was sparked by investor disappointment that President Reagan did not spell out more specifies of his plans to handle the economy in his inaugural speech.

Oil stocks, 1980's big winners, continued to be 1981's losers and this was hurting many market averages that are heavily weighted with energy issues. Texaco, Exxon, Allied Chemical and California Standard were low-er at one time. All four stocks are

components of the Dow industrial average.
Citicorp, which reported a 38 percent decline in fourth-quarter

earnings, was active following a block of 150,000 shares at 21½. In other corporate news, a group of companies led by Marathon Oil reported a "significant" oil discovery in the Gulf of Mexico, about 95 miles southeast of New Orleans.

me as a relief to bankers, man

of whom said they believed that Chase and other U.S. banks acted

hastily in calling some loans in de-

fault and saw the Carter freeze as

impinging on the market's tradi-tionally self-regulating structure.

Iran Wipes Out Euromarket Bank Debt

LONDON — The vast majority of Iran's syndicated bank borrow-ing will be paid off under the agreement securing the release of the U.S. hostages, banking sources

report.
The \$3.7 billion which, according to U.S. officials in Washington, Iran must pay to 300 U.S. and foreign banks represents the amount outstanding on most of Iran's total contracted \$5.5 billion syndicated loan debt, the sources

ter, down from \$4,600 in the first Of the \$7.98 billion in previous-The public saved 5.6 percent of ly-frozen assets that Washington its disposable income during the deposited with the Bank of Engfourth quarter, down slightly from land in an escrow account, Iran a little over 6 percent the previous will wind up with only \$2.88 bil-lion after meeting its obligations to The GNP, the total value of all banks under terms of the hostage goods and services produced by the nation, reached an actual dol-lar level of \$2.741 trillion in the release agreement, officials in

Washington reported. [UPI quoted Mideast Report, a New York-based newsletter, as saying it had learned that Iran has decided to keep all the dollar assets it received in dollar-denomi-

LONDON — Average earnings in the United Kingdom were 18.7 percent higher in November than a nated investments.]
Exact amounts of bank loan exposure and technical details of how to channel repayments to banks have been worked out over the past few days but are still to be finalized. Loan syndicates contain-

ing a U.S. bank in the group are expected to be repaid in full to all syndicate members, and since the vast majority of loans put together since the boom in lending to Iran began in 1976 contains at least one U.S. bank, this would effectively wipe clear almost all the country's syndicated bank debt. The situation has been compli-

cated because Iran has been making payments, if sporadically, to non-U.S. banks in loan syndicates throughout the 14-month freeze and dispute with U.S. banks, the sources said. The main two agent banks for Iranian loans are Chase Manhat-

tan and Iran Overseas Investment Bank, which each handle about a third, or \$1.5 billion, of total loans still current the sources add. Iran Overseas is thought to be agent on 15 loans, although its own expo-sure is limited to around \$35 mil-

The shah's Iran had been one of the most fashionable countries for Euromarket lenders, but his fall led to a rapid turnaround and a 14-month crisis that threatened to call into question the whole independence of the Euromarket in a series of court cases. Iran's decision to pay off so much of its Euromarket debt has

In related news, Ibrahim Bahmaie. London manager of Bank Saderat Iran, said he doubts that his country will require new borrowings. Two U.S. banks indicated they were unhappy with the 17 percent interest they agreed to pay on their

iranian deposits. An official of First National Bank of Chicago said the rate should be 16.3 percent, and a Continental Illinois Bank executive said it should be 14 percent to 15 percent.

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NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Jan. 21 Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

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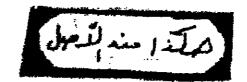
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U.S. Firms in Russia Hit With New Taxes

By Kevin Klose

Washington Past Service SCOW - Soviet authorities suddenly levied new taxes nt of a package of extra hard-ncy payments being demand-all foreign businesses with anent representatives here. inid convincing rumors of to come, the extra payments de doubled rents, mandatory money for Russian employand unique yearly "mainteaddition, the Russians have spreted the 1973 U.S.-Soviet agreement as empowering cow to levy a new tax on all

oment or other goods in the of Union. Soviet tax officials the December sent letters de-ding by Feb. 1 detailed com-information for 1979, the year for bilateral trade.

based profits. The 28 permanent U.S. business

just come off the worst yearly drop in U.S.-Soviet trade in the decade since detente brought the businessmen flocking here in search of vast new markets. That early promise never panned out, and U.S.-Soviet trade has always languished toward the bottom of both countries' trade figures.

Trade Plunged in 1980

But in 1979, bilateral trade topped \$4.5 billion, and until the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan in late December that year, seemed to have achieved a break-through that could only mean much more

However, the Carter administrae authorities have refused to tion's economic sanctions against ose what tax rate will be used, the Soviet Union for invading Af-

arter Cast Negative Vote

By Peter Behr

ASHINGTON - The Carter inistration turned down an apfrom the U.S. steel industry a special tax credit worth sever-undred million dollars to speed loyment of a modern, energy-ing production technique called

imuous casting. he Treasury Department, in final days of the Carter admination, informed the American a and Steel Institute that conuous casters did not qualify for special 10-percent tax credit mable for energy-saving instalions, according to the guidelines ablished by Congress.

Continuous casters — like other hal investments — are already ible for the 10-percent investit tax credit and an approval of AISI's request would have douthe tax savings for the steel panies that installed casters, here was no word whether I will ask the Reagan adminison to reverse the decision by

her Treasury Secretary William here is no question that the inry needs to accelerate the use ontinuous casting to close a nology gap with steel producn Japan and other countries.

Cheaper and Cleaner

ge process converts molten directly into solid, semi-finshapes ready for processing steel plate, beams, pipes and products, eliminating several r production steps. The tech-produces higher-quality steel

te Warning sued by Head Bundesbank

Rener

ANKFURT — Continued inses in West German public or deficits could force interest higher, warns Bundesbank ident Karl Otto Poehl. a speech at the Frankfurt city

year reception, he said interest reductions, which we all t," may not be possible if the cits continue, and the chance economic growth and higher loyment could be limited. eferring to the current wage ruisions, Mr. Poehl said that hoyers and unions should bear mind what impact the settle-its will have on profitability.

stment and employment. No should have the illusion that Bundesbank would cover ng decisions on the wages front 1 a more relaxed monetary polihe said.

lower interest rates would, of rse, encourage investment, but asked how, in that case, the e government borrowing needs the current-account deficit ld be covered by capital imcertainly cannot be financed in long run from the Bundesik's currency reserves, he said. Vhile interest rates are historily high, they remain low by in-national standards, which has ised recent pressure on the intsche mark. Import prices we therefore risen, which has a y quick effect on consumer

That the inflation rate has not en, as we had hoped, to under 5 cent, is directly related" to deopments in the foreign ex-mge market, he said. "Every cut interest rates would only intenthis trend" in the foreign exmge market, he added. vicanwhile, the Bundesbank reted that the nation's net money reserves rose 800 million DM he first week of January to 68.2

federal government ran a defiof 28.70 billion DM last year,
stantially higher than originally
ned and up from 26.04 billion
4 in 1979.

ugoslav Bank ets Borrowing

Renors

AHRAIN — Ljubljanska Bank
Yugoslavia expects to award a
ndate to a group of Gulf banks
by Kuwaii Foreign Trading.
ntracting & Investment Co. to ie S117 million, a Ljubljanska ik official said Wednesday. ic said the loan will be for sevyears, floating at a rate still to decided over the London interik offered rate. Proceeds will be d for specific project financing.

but the worst of the rumors circulating here within the enraged U.S. business community sets the new rate at 40 percent of all Soviet-

and bank representatives here have

n a 10% Steel Tax Credit

with fewer environmental problems, and at a lower cost. The most important technological change for integrated steel-makers during the next 10 years will be greater adoption of continnous casting," noted the Congressional Office of Technology Assessment in a study of the steel in-

In 1978, more than 50 percent of steelmaking in Japan employed continuous casting, while the level in the United States was only 15 percent. And among U.S. companies, the large steel firms trailed far behind smaller, specialized pro-ducers in use of continuous cast-

AISI contended in its request that investments in continuous casting should qualify for the ener-gy tax credit established by Cougress in 1978 because of the vast amounts of energy saved by the

But Treasury officials said Congress intended the tax breaks to go only to projects whose main pur-pose was conservation of oil or natural gas, to reduce U.S. dependence on foreign petroleum products. Energy conservation is only one of the reasons for investing in continuous casting, the officials said, and the energy saved in the process often is coal, not oil or

chanistan shattered such notions. In 1980, trade plunged to less than half the figure of the previous year. Few firms with offices and staffs here are thought to have made a profit last year, though such information is a closely guarded matter

be a waste of time, seem designed to increase the hard-currency take

from the businesses.

"They see a multibillion-dollar multinational and think it's a pot of gold," one furious U.S. repre-sentative said. "They aren't sophis-ticated enough to realize Moscow offices are accounted for out of Dusseldorf, Vienna or London, and we have to show black ink like every other part must show it."

Advice Sought

U.S. firms have asked the State fending off the sudden charge. So-viet authorities have demanded such information as how much a firm paid for raw materials it used in manufacturing items later sold here. "Absurd," barked one source. "I don't know whether

In part, the new payments gall for reasons other than cost. They represent new Soviet attempts to play a role in the operations of firms here, which already are re-

money in an account with the government organization that caters to all foreigners permanently resident in Moscow, the Diplomatic Service Corps Bureau, whose Russian initials UPDK when mentioned almost invariably cause for-eign hackles to rise. UPDK will then pay the employees, virtually guaranteeing endless paylines and lost work-hours. In addition, the

COMPANY REPORTS

KEYEDE	Proper in with	COMP. IN MACE!	Chi Leseriest diness ninks a	UDS MOTORIES	
Japan			Georgia-P		
	lustries in		wii Quar.	1998	. 19
First Holf			Revenue	1.320. 650	1,3
	1980	1979			70
Revenue	331,010	288,980	Per Share	0.62	٠ 0.
Profils	15,880	5,050.	Year	1980	19
			Revenue	5,020.	5,2
United States	• '		Profits	244.0	. 32
			Per Share	. 2.34	3.
	o Corp.				
4th Quar.	1986	1979	Gibraltar F		
Revenue.,,,,,,	1,293.	1,230.	4th Quar.	7980	19
Profits	102.88	135.06	Revenue	3104	101
Per Share	. 2.79	3.82	Profits	2,44	5.
American Horr	o Droduck	Corn	Per Shore	0.17	0.
4th Quar.	1980	979 1979	Year .	1988	19
tin woor.	1,050.	937.A	Revenue	425 <i>7</i>	. 36
	133.76	99.J7	Profits	7.93	29.
Profits	0.73	. 0.64	Per Share	0.57	2
Per Shore					
Year	1956	1979	Lincoln No	riionai Car	ø.
Revenue	4,070.	3.650.	4th Quar.	1988	19
rofits	445.89	396,04	Oper, Net,	.65	0.
Per Share	2.84	2,51	Per Shore	1.96	.].
Marian Car		_	Net income	0.58 1.67	G. 7.
	scade Corp		Per Shore Year	1988	19
4th Quar.	19 80 807.0	1979 752.0	Oper, Net	1.64	17
Revenue	38.0		Per Share	· 137	1.
Profits	1.43	36.0	Net income	1.50 - 4.36	1.
er Share		1.36	Per Shore	4,36	3.
Year .	1980	1979			
Revenue	3,000	2,900.	Martin Ma	ırietta Con	D.
rofits	136.0	175,0	4th Quer.	1986	19
Per Share	5.17	6.52	Revenue	711.0	569
Caterpilia	r Tracker (·a	Profits	43.49	37.
4th Quar.	1988	1979	Per Share	1.74	1.
5676UNS'''''''	2.100.	T.320.	Year	. 1989	19
70fis	143.2	26.4	Revenue	2,620.	2.0
er Share	1.65	0.31	Profits	788.73	178
hare DIL	.1.60	0.31	Per Share	7.55	7.
Year	1998	1979	•••		
sevenue	8.600.	7.610.	. Owens-Corn	as Fibers	
	564.B	491.6			
Per Shore	6.53	5.69	4th Quar. Revenue	1980 621.2	19. 625
hare Dit	6.32	5.50	Perfits	9212 25.02	32
N (M E 1211),	عببت		Profits	0.82	32. 1.
Chase Man	hattan Cor	m #			19
4fb Quar.	1980	1979	Year	1988	17 2.25
)per. Net	77.1	76.7	Revenue	2,290.	109.
Per Shore	. 212	2.23	Profits	54.32	
vet income	73.1	73.9	Per Share	1.78	.3.
Par Shore	1.99	2.15			
Year	1988	1979	Public Serv		IC _
	364.7	311.2	4th Quar.	1986	19
oper. Net Per Share	10.47	9.07	Revenue	849.2	. 642
er snore	354.2	303.0	Profits	78.51	47.
ART INCOME	37-4	1000	Per Shore	. 0.38	. 0.

4th Quar.

Per Shore.

Share Dil. Year

Share DIL

Per Share Year

4th Quar. Oper, Net...

Per Share ...

386.1 69.53 0,71

4th Quar.

Reynolds M

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1979 130.20 5.75 122.42 5.45

1984 103.1 3.53 101.5 3.48

1989 34.37 1.50 34.36 7.50 1788 121.74 5.32 121.86 5.33

Weekly net asset value

On January

On January

Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V.

Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange

nation: Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V.,

1, 1981: U.S. \$93.66

19, 1981: U.S. \$95.54

Herengracht 214, 1016 BS Amsterdam

1977 2,720 382.0 2.97 7**988** 835.97 .1st Quar. 95.0 0.69 41.09 0.21 Crocker National Corp.
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hore. 1.85
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Net. 95.10
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wer Co. 1980 425.2 76.76 0.72 1988 1,680, 311,09 First Chicago Corp.
Quar. 1988
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lar 1988
Net 64.50
hore 1.68
lcome 63.01
hore 1.59

Per Shore.. Net Income Per Share.. Oper. Net. 52.5 1.05 Per Shore Oper, Nat.

with almost every representative.

The new Soviet charges may raise the average \$300,000-to-\$500,000-a-year cost of maintaining an office here by another 15 to 20 percent, several businessmen estimated. That could force some of them to pull out after years of disappointments in a marketplace bulleted by international political crises and Soviet reluctance to spend hard currency.

The new payments, which are being appealed to senior Soviet of-ficials in what is almost certain to

No other major capitalist country faces the kind of profits tax the Soviets want to impose, and the Department for advice and help in they're just stupid or just evil-

quired to file detailed reports of all business contacts and travels they make in the country.

Instead of paying their local em-ployees directly, the firms as of April 1 will be required to deposit bureau has demanded an extra monthly 10 percent "social wel-fare" payment, and depost of two-

1980	1979	Citicare 64 Citicare un Chasa 544	Al 1 Cand T		991/2 100 991/4 999/4	Urquijo ini	16-86	1276 3-1 1276 3-1	23 1
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NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Jan. 21
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

So far, these new regulations apply only to foreign businesses, but the foreign diplomatic and news community has been awash in rumors for months that they, too, would face the same new demands These rumors also say that for-eigners in the months ahead will be denied the access they now have to purchase special "Series D ruble coupons," a form of money available only to those with hard-cur-rency accounts. "D coupons." highly prized by Soviet citizens, can be used in cut-rate food, clothing and appliance stores where aside from bargain-basement pric-ts, the selection is wider and more dependable than in regular stores. Some foreigners here estimated their operating costs for such items as business entertainment could triple if "D coupons" disappear. For firms that use their coupons to buy Soviet-made autos new at less than a third the artificially high market prices here, the increase could be much greater.

The tough new demands for more money have been matched by increasingly aloof attitudes of Soviet trade officials towards U.S. businessmen, some sources report. While a number of firms continue to land contracts for new equipment or spare parts, others find themselves increasingly in the deep Two representatives are said to have been waiting since October to see some Soviet officials, and others say the Russians may be com-

Floating Rate Notes

ing to the view that they do not need the Americans much after all - Moscow can get what it needs Even so, the costs have just gone

395 Viacom #2.0

79 VacCom #2.0

10 40 VacCom #2.0

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o—Also extro or extrus, b—Annual rate plus stock divident c—Llouidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding i months, i—Declared or posit other stock dividend or shift-up. i Paid this year, dividend omittivd, delerred or no action laken last dividend meeting. k—Delcared or paid this year, on accomplaints issue with dividends in arrears. —New Issue, r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. It Ppid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value a ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

x—Ex-dividend or ex-rights, y—Ex-dividend and soles in e—Soles in full, cid—Coiled, wd.—When distributed, wi.—When issued, w Willi warrents, xw.—Without warrents, xdis—Ex-distribution

a wholly owned subsidiary of

Fasco Industries, Inc.

Hawker Siddeley Group Limited

has acquired

Elmwood Sensors, Inc.

The undersigned initiated this transaction and acted as advisor to Fasco Industries, Inc. and Hawker Siddeley Group Limited.



Delcon Financial Corporation

January, 1981

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Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices, January 29, 1981

January 21, 1981 (Closing prices in local currencies)

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OF U.S. \$70 MILLION - JANUARY 1977/83

\$1776 \$576 190 \$2576 \$2576 \$1374 \$1576 \$1576 \$1576 \$1576 \$1576 \$1576 \$1576 \$1576 \$1576 \$1576

The state of the s Tokyo Exchange 997 71, 1961

Montreal Stocks Closing Prices, January 29, 1981

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7107 Souther St.
7107 St.

Canadian Indexes Previous 375.51 2,244.56

Constant Con Sosta Desa Txd/ FCA les Brussels Frankfurt

Hint Law Com Citys

Amsterdam

PRINCE OF THE PR

U.S. \$150,000,000 Kingdom of Sweden



Floating/Fixed Rate Bonds Due 1991

In accordance with the provisions of the Bonds, notice is hereby given that for the three months interest period from 20th January, 1981 to 21st April, 1981 the Bonds will carry an Interest Rate of 1916% per annum. The relevant Interest Payment Date will be 21st April, 1981. The Coupon Amount per U.S. \$5,000 will be U.S. \$242.51.

On 12th January, 1981 the Ten Year Weekly Treasury Rate was 12.31 per cent. per annum.

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ADVERTISEMENT INTERNATIONAL FUNDS January 21, 1987

the exception of some funds whose que marginal symbols indicate frequency of (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (r)—repo	res are based on issue prices. The follow, quotations supplied for the IHT: (d)—dai larty; (i)—irregularly.
ALLIANCE INTLC/o Bit of Bermudo.Berm. —(d)Alliance Infl.SRsvs.(51) 18.2xc[Other Funds [(w) Alexander Fund 5]
l .	(r) Arab Finance i.F.,
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BRITANNIA TRUST MNGT.(CI) Ltd.: — (w) Universal Dollar Trust \$ 130.10 — (w) High Inferest Sterling \$84.0cm	+(w) Currency Trust
- (w) High Interest Sterling £84.0cm	(d) Dreyfus Fund Int
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL:	(w) Drevius Intercontinent \$7
— (w) Capital Int'l Fund	(d) Europe Obligations
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— (d) Energie-Valor 5F 141.7:	(d) Global Fund Ltd SF
-(d) Europo-Valer 5F 113.5	
ALT INVESTMENT COANKEILDT.	(w) Haussmann Hides, NV S.E.
DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:Hd) Concentro	(d) Indosuez Multibonds A
	(d) Interfund S.A
FIDELITY PO Box 670, Hamilton, Bermudg:	(w) intermerket Fund \$1:
— (m) American Values Common \$4.00 — (m) American Values Cum, Prof. \$100.11	(w) Inff inc Fund (Jersey) 5
- (m) American Values Cum, Pret. \$100.11 - (w) Fidelity Amer. Assets \$44.21	(r) Int'l Securities Fund
— (d) Fidelity Dir. Svgs. Tr	(r) invest Atlantiques
- (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund \$45.49	(r) Italfortune Infl Fd S.A 5
FIDELITY PO Box 670, Homilton, Bermudo: —(m) American Values Common \$4.0 —(m) American Values Cun, Pref. \$10.1 —(w) Fidelity Amer. Assets	(w) Japan Selection Fund
GT MANAGEMENT LTD:	(d) XB income Fund 1 5 12
G.T. MANAGEMENT LTD: 560.3 - (w) Berry Poc. Fd. Ltd. 560.3 - (w) G.T. Asia Pand. HKS 22.3 - (d) G.T. Bond Fund. 512.3 - (w) G.T. Dollor Fund. 17.6 - (d) G.T. Investment Fund. 17.6 - (d) G.T. Jeons Small Co Fund. 512.3 - (d) G.T. Technology Fund. 522.4	(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. Fd 5
— (w) G.T. Aşlı Fund HK320.24	(w) Kielmort Bens. Jap. Fd., 5
-(w) G.T. Dollar Fund \$12,9	(w) Leverage Cap. Hold
— (d.) G.T. Investment Fund 17.64	(d) Medicionum Sel. Fund
- (d) G.T. Technology Fund \$22,4	
JAPDINE FLEMING:	(w) Nippon Fund
JAPDINE FLEMING: (r) Jardinė Japan Fund	(19) Nor. Amer. Rook Ed 4
	(W) N-A-M-F \$1
LLOYDS BANK INT. POB 438 GENEVA 11	(d) Panmec Shloping S.A
	(w) Preferio Financial
POTHSCHILD ASSET MONT (Becomule)	(w) Quantum Fund N.V \$1,7
ROTHSCHILD ASSET MGMT (Bermuda): — (w) Reserve Assets Fd Ltd \$9,31	+(W) RBC inff. Inc. Fund
	IN KEC PORT AMEY, FUND
ROTHSCHILD ASSET MGTM (CI): ~-{r} 0.C Dir Commodity Tr \$52.7	
SOFID GROUPE GENEVA	(d) Sale Fund 1
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	(w) Sepre (NAV)
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- (d) America-Valor \$F 40.7: - (d) Intervalor \$F 40.7: - (d) Japon Pertiolio \$40.7: - (d) Swissvolor New Ser \$F 234.7: - (d) Linty, Bend Select \$F 234.7: - (d) Universal Fund \$F 3.5:	(w) Talent Global Fund
(d) Japan Perticile SF 482.7: (d) Swissyolar New Ser SE 714.7:	(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold (Sea)
(d) Univ. Bond Select SF 61.00	(w) Transpecific Fund
(a) Universal Fund 5F 85,9;	(d) UNICO Fund
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UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND: -(d) Arnou U.S. Sh	
- (d) Convert-Invest SF71.5	(d) World Equity Grit. Fd \$4
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(d) Romefoc-Invest SF 481.5	(w) Wortdwide Special \$3.00 DM — Doutsche Mark; = — Ex-Olvide
G Convert-Invest SF 17.9	- New; N.A Not Available; B.F Br
	um Francis; LF — Luxembourg Francis; Swiss Francis; — Offer prices; q — Ask b — Bid Chance Polices; q — Ask
~ (d) Universal Production DAR 14 20	b — Bid Change Boy etc
- (d) Unirenta	b — Bid Chames P/VI tift in St per unit. 5/ Stock Spill; " — Ex RTS; "S" — Sumend N.C Not communicated; s — s - Rede- price - Ex-Coupon. Tield on USS-100 UN
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BRISA - AUTO - ESTRADAS DE PORTUGAL S.A.R.L Loan of EUA 15,000,000. 834% - 1974/1989

We hereby inform the bondholders that the redemption on February 6t 1981, for which an amount of EUA 1,000,000 is planned, was drawn by lots. Following this draw, made on January 9th 1981 in the presence of Madam Jeanne HOUSSE, "Huissier" in Luxembourg, the 1,000 bonds of EUA 1,000

10498 to 11776

inclusively, will be reimbursed at par, coupons due on February 6th 1982 and the followings attached from February 6th 1981, date at which the interest of them will cease.

them will cease.

The reimburgement of the bonds, together with the interest payment due of February 6th 1981 will take place at the counter of the following banks: CREDIT LYONNAIS, Luxembourg - CREDIT LYONNAIS, Paris. KREDIETBANK S.A. Luxembourg - CREDIT LYONNAIS, Paris. KREDIETBANK S.A. Luxembourg - CREDIT LYONNAIS, Paris. KREDIETBANK S.A. STANDER S.A., Brussels - AMSTERDAM-ROTTERDAM BANK NV, Amsterdam.

It is reminded that the following bonds, drawn previously by lots, have as yet been presented for reimburser February 6th 1978: 7410, 7411. February 6th 1979: No 175, 200, 235 to 237, 245, 246.

February 6th 1979: N° 175, 200, 235 to 237, 245, 246.
February 6th 1980: N° 8989 to 9010, 9084, 9163 to 9165, 9186 to 9185, 9206 to 9235, 9256 to 9265, 9300, 9325, 9329, 9370, 9373, 9377, 9393 to 9396, 9398, 9413, 9449, 9466, 9496, 9497, 9499, 9500, 9537, 9538, 9551 to 9555, 9576 to 9579, 9642, 9643, 9707, 9722, 9723, 9725, 9726, 9738, 9734, 9736, 9738 to 9741, 9930, 9931, 9943, 9970, 10432, 10436, 10438, 10463 to 10475

after this seventh redemption: EUA 10,000,000.

The Financial Agent
CREDIT LYONNAIS - LUXEMBOURG

Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Jan. 21 U.S. COMMODITY PRICES Chicago Futures Market Summary Commodity Indexes Wednesday's New Highs and Lows 338.58 37.00 327.50 635.00 637.80 627.80 656.00 690.00 648.00 630.00 674.00 571.00 613.00 614.00 612.00 2,605.00 2,615.00 2,690.00 2,595.00 2,606.00 2,575.00 2 25754—1 Lucky bankun — Lucky bankun Gauges Fertility, Researchers Say Standard & Poors Close 131.34 149,10 52.01 13.35 24.26 United Press International
LONDON — Researchers have
developed a tiny micro-chip device **London Commodities** To Our Readers that can tell women when they are in the fertile and unfertile periods of their menstrual cycle, according to the British Medical Research NYSE Index ems at the Associated Press in Chicago, several quotes were una-vailable for publication in this edi-tion. The IHT regrets the incon-Council.
The device, small and flexible Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y. enough that it can be built into a Dividends necklace or incorporated into a bedside radio-alarm, is in produc-tion for testing at family planning Jenuery 21, 1981 clinics, officials said Tuesday. Doctors said that all a woman 30 has to do is to place a small elec-tronic sensor in her mouth each American Most Actives 1,007 1,033 1,048 1,042 1,073 1,080 1,074 morning. The sensor transmits her 51% 20% 45% 35% 36% 9% 20% 45% 45% micro-chip computer, which stores the daily information. When the safe period in the menstrual cycle is reached, the computer activates **Paris Commodities** green light, doctors said.
They said that, in tests, the device has proved 100 percent reliable on the fertility records of 500 women. They added that the first units were scheduled to be tried in clinics in Britain this year. 11999 9 229 11991 | POSSOIA | 1.50 | 1.1 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.50 (13%) 15% 14%) 17 (15%) 1844 12 76 15% 15% **Hungarian Official** Sees Account Suplus Pay. 3-13 4-177-105 3-16 3-16 3-16 3-16 3-24 3-24 3-24 3-24 3-3-16 AMEX Index LONDON — Hungary expects to record a 1980 current-account surplus of around \$150 million, Ede Bako, chief economic adviser to the National Bank of Hungary, said Wednesday at a Euromarket conference here. 48 Valoco Jác
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12% EPPA JA

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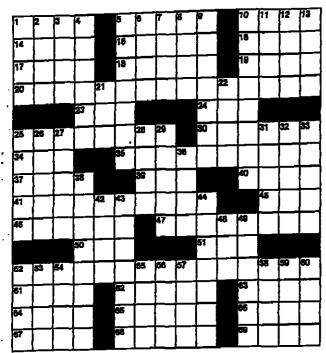
3% FPA JA

4% FPA JA

5% FTA be the first surplus since the early 5.7 2 11 31 122 47 25 7 11 1 35 42 4 43 2 12 44 5 5 4 12 8 71 12 8 71 DAVID BRODER ON THE AMERICAN PRESIDENCY. a-Also extro or extros. b-Anguel rate plus stock dividend. c-Liquidatine dividend. e-Declared or pold in preceding 12 months. i-Declared or pold effects dividend or salitum. i-Pold this year, dividend contined, deferred or no octain taken of lost dividend meeting. k-Delacred or pold this year, on occu-rationive issue with dividends in arrears. n-New issue. r-De-clared or pold in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. !-Poid in stock in arcending 12 months, estimated cosh value on mathediate of extraction than the. The point was to rent the apartment fast... And I did, just two days after my ad appeared. That's an actual uses from someone who recently offered an apartment for lease a the classified columns of the Herald Tribune. We receive Perhaps because Herald Tribune readers are responsible and responsive people. Noter off than most, better placed, better pald. And so in a better position to buy the things they see advertised. has if you want to rept an apartment, or sell a car, or bird International Herald Tribune Herakl Tribune ads work.

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34 Dir. from Albuquerque to Denver 35 Missilemen 37 Kin of epsilons 39 LeFlore of the

White Sox 40 Office copy for short 41 Nadir

45 Soissons saison 46 Baseball or softball 47 Politico with his mouth open

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50 Female swan 51 What O'Neill called "Dat ole davil"

10 Eats 52 Advice to an upstart 61 Mine, in Paris 11 Touch at one end 12 Hindu 62 Wavy pattern in fur

63 Glaswegian hillside 64 Chagall or Blitzstein 65 Record 66 What " 'Omer smote" 67 Weaponry

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1 Silvertip, e.g. 2 Voice in the old village choir 3 Special-interest group 4 Took part in a

tug of war

5 Like most

models

6 Artist who

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7 Turkish

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reservations 42 Rabbit or Fox 43 Greek sweet 44 Men who are

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Cloudy

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The Voice of America broadcasts world news in English on the hour and at 25 minutes after the hour during varying periods to different regions.

Western Europe: 648kHz and 4631A Medium Wove, 5,975, 6,050, 7,120, 7,165, 7,255, 9,410, 9,750, 12,075 and 15,073 KHz in the 69, 41, 31, 25 and 19 meter bands.

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Southern Asie: 1413KHz and 212M Medium Viave. 25.650, 21,630, 17,770, 15,310, 11,750, 9,600, 7,180 and 4,195 KHz in the 11, 13, 14, 19, 25, 31, 41 and 48 meter bands.

Bost and South East Asia: 25,650, 17,790, 15,310, 11,665, 9,570, 6,195 and 3,915 KHz in the 11, 14, 19, 25, 31, 48 and 76 meter bands. Also for Singapore only: 88,900 KHz VHF.

BBC WORLD SERVICE

Western Europe: KHz 15,345, 7,325, 6,066, 5,755, 3,986, 1,197, 792, 11,760, 9,768, 1,296 in the 197, 41.1, 49.5, 50.4,75.7, 251 (medium wave), 379 (medium wave), 25.5, 30,7 and 232 (medium wave) mater bands.

First Asia and Pacific: KHz 17.820, 17,740, 15.290. 11,740, 9,770, 24,000. 6.110 and 1,575 on the 14, 16.5, 19.4. South Asia: KHz 21.540, 17,740, 15,205, 11.915. 9,740, 7,105 on the 13.9, 14.7, 19.7, 25.2, 30.7 and 42.2 meter bands.

Africa: Kiriz 26,940, 21,640, 17,670, 15,330, 11,915, 9,740 7,280, 6,125, 5,995, 2,990 on the 11.5, 13.8, 16.8, 19.6, 25.2, 30.3, 61.2, 47, 30,75.2 mother barnds.

Shortcut Across Mississippi River

Proves a Breakthrough for Pair

HARPER'S FERRY, lows - Two men got the scare of their lives

trying to take a shortcut across the Mississippi River.

Their car crashed through thin ice and sank in the main channel of the

river early Tuesday but both men escaped serious injury.

The two decided to cut across on the ice because the U.S. 18 bridge

linking northeast Iowa with Prairie du Chien, Wis., had been closed and

the Allamakee County sheriff's office quoted one of the men as saying.

A sheriff's spokesman said Ken Galloway, 31, and Robert Boss, 27, attempted to drive across the ice-covered river from a point near

Harper's Ferry to the Wisconsin side. When the car started to sink, they

"If that darned bridge hadn't been closed, we'd never have tried this,"

the nearest bridge was 35 miles away.

hopped out and made it to thicker ice.

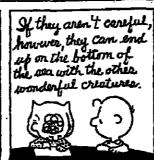
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nd 227M Medium Wave. 25,650, 21,710, 17,770, 15,310, 11,760, 9,410, 7,140, 6,120 and

Solution to Previous Puzzle

The sea is filled with many wonderful creatures.







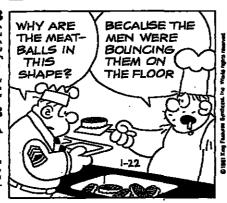














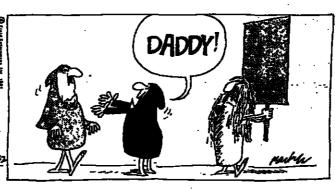










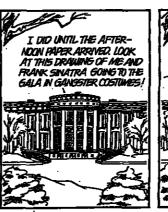




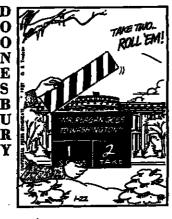






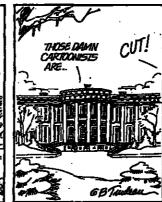












JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob 1 se

ARBSS NAHCT DINCAR WHAT THE BOAT BUILDER'S SKILL WAS. YARAFF Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Jumbles: FAULT HONOR GENDER DOMINO

Answer: A seasonal fruit you might find in some London markets—"MELON"

Imprimé par P.I.O. - I, Boulevard Ney 75018 Paris

DENNIS THE MENACE



BET MRS REAGAN DOESN'T COME BARBIN' INTO THE OVAL OFFICE VITH AN OLD VACUUM CLEANER I'

TOWARDS THE MOUNTAIN

An Autobiography

By Alan Paton. Scribners. 320 pp. \$16.95. Reviewed by Harris Wofford

SHAKESPEARE. Blackstone and the Bible were Abraham Lincoln's main curticulum. Born in Pietermaritzburg in the valley of the Umsindusi River in 1903. Alan Paton read more widely than Lincoln, but the Bible was at the core of what he learned and thought. And Lincoln, whom he considered "the greatest of all the rulers of nations" was a star in his firmament, one that shone from far away on the "lovely road than runs from Ix-opo into the hills."

In his autobiography, "Towards the Mountain," Paton tells how in 1946, shortly after writing the first words of "Cry, the Beloved Coun-try," his novel about South Africa's racial ordeal, he stood in awe before the seated figure in the Lincoln Memorial. The United States would become for him "the country of the Constitution and the Bill of Rights," but already, thanks to Lincoln, it was the "shore dimly

Paton's quietly moving auto-biography builds slowly, as his life seems to have done, coming to a climax when, alone, on that 1946 trip abroad, "under the influence of powerful emotion," he started to write the book that was to sell millions of copies and make him famous. Although a life of political action and literature lay ahead, he looks back fondly on the emotion that possessed him at age 43, and notes sadly: "I do not expect, and for a long time have not expected, to be revisited by it."

Except for the ecstasy the young Paton felt for nature, there is a duliness in the first part of his life story. Perhaps it is the "awful odor of goodness" coming out of a de-vout Christadelphian ("brothers of Christ"), born-again fundamental-ist family. He reacted against the authoritarianism in his home, and came to hate his father. Yet in this autobiography he proves to be his father's son, viewing lust and anger as the "volcanic sins" from which one must run.

Very early Paton knew what he did not like. At age 13, when his dentist tried to seduce him, he drew back and said, with a clarity and finality that made him conscious of having a will of his own:
"I don't like that." The man gave him half a crown, saying, "That is the reward of virtue." Paton adds. "I did not stop going to Dr. B., but to my regret there were no more rewards for virtue."

Twenty-two years later, in 1938, he came to the same decision about Afrikaner nationalism. He had been sympathetic to the Boers, whose ancestors had been white Africans for three centuries -Christian Zionists who were the first pioneer settlers to rebel against British colonialism. On the centenary of the Boers' Great Trek northward to escape British rule, Paton was one of the few Englishaking South Africans to join a mass pilgrimage to Pretoria.

From the black African boys' re-formatory that he then directed, he set forth by ox-wagon, flourishing a newly-grown Afrikaner-type beard and flying the flag of the old Transvaal Republic. Caught in the fervor of a quarter-million Boers on the march, he soon discovered to his horror, the anti-British and anti-black fanaticism being re-

Thundering against "ungodly equality," Dr. D.F. Malan declared that "the Afrikaans-speaking man of the new Great Trek meets the non-European at the new Blood River." A Boer said to Paton, in Afrikaans, "Now we'll knock hell into the English." A decade later, the Afrikaner

majority of white South Africans had brought Malan to power, and they were knocking hell into the English, and even more hell into the colored and Indian minorities and the black majority. By 1948 Paton's good will toward the Boers had turned to ashes, and he had left the small world of professional education, in the reformatory, for the larger educational role of political opposition.

"The most powerful education. agent is the community itself," I had concluded while reforming th reformatory at Diepkloof. By e tablishing an increasingly larg measure of freedom, Paton hope to teach young Africans to mo away from a life of crime and vi

By restricting the freedom black, colored and Indian Soc Africans, the Nationalist gover ments of Malan, Verwoerd a. Vorster taught the opposite less Paton's autobiography moves in-orably toward the great fear il darkens the last pages of "Cry. Beloved Country:" that when white people are ready to love, black people will be ready to hat

Alan Paton is one who has be ready to love. As a boy, his he first awoke to a love of the land his birth. At age 77 he still says he did at 21, that "I had for be for worse, for richer for poo given myself to this strange co try, to love and cherish till de

Later he fell in love with t did not dare touch) a marr woman named Dorne Lusted. ter her husband died, she heca Paton's wife. Twice in the nex-years, he says, he transgressed marriage. He tells us (and told wife) of the first transgress when he loved and parted wir young woman for whom he great passion. Of the second says only that "candor is no constant necessity" and he say need "to give the complete stor my sexual life."

Although he has trouble the commandment to love your emies, he writes ardently abou heroes, and the flame he has dr from several of them seems to? warmed and illumined his lift he does not succeed in brian these special men and wome bright life in this book, we do; sense of how, in his fiction, have gone through a prism come out in so many vivid ce The originals of the small boy the brightness in him, and young man who hid his gentle, ture behind the fierce and fr ing eyes, and other characters : 1 his novels, are here. Most of a 7?? course. Alan Paton is here straight, simple and true.

Paton attributes in part t virtues of his literary style to early training in mathematics physics, which made it difficul him to overembellish and to tend that he had a solution v he had not. It is religious faith science, however, that become: guide for his pursuit of the t important kind of truth, "w one would never find, but which one would never

At age 27, he was confirme the Anglican Church, the character of the Book of Common Pray loved. His father would have pleased by the central place C came to hold in his son's pass With some reluctance, the y Paton vowed to renounce world, the flesh and the devilwith eagerness he joined a : was to set itself a task no than to define what it believebe the mind of Christ for S
Africa." This caused him to this eyes and look at his count; he had never looked before.

In the first half of his life, P taught boys and girls; in the ond and, he believes, less suc-ful half he has "tried to t white South African adults facts of life, but they are a to proposition." At age 77 he pro es to write another volume ai that second and larger effort. can hope that he — and South rica — will be given the neces

Harris Wofford, the author of Kennedys and Kings: Making S. of the '60s," was from 1962 to 1 the Peace Corps' special represe tive in Africa. He wrote this re for The Washington Post.

lead with the ace, a false-aimed at confusing the issue if clarer held Q-10. South won the amond return with the qui cashed the club king and le

spade. This brought the ten, j

and queen, and East returne heart. South won with the ter

dummy, cashed the club ace ran three more heart tricks to ;

By Alan Truse

BRIDGE

support for spades. Later, on I posed no-trump.
East won his partner's diam

MOST of the players who reached game with the North-South cards shown in the diagram played four spades. This was not unreasonable, but there was no hope. The declarer had to lose a diamond trick and at least three trump tricks.

But one North-South threaded a delicate path to three no-trump, deliberately rejecting spades. South's two-diamond bid showed that he had a strong overcall with

NORTH (D) **◆**KJ872 ♥ 207 **\$**AJ653 WEST **4AQ96** ♥842 **♦10765 4**Q9872 **\$**104 SOUTH **4543** ♥AKQ15 ♦QJ92 **4**K East 1 ♦ Pass Pass Pass

NORTH 4K8 **♦**_ **♦ 107** SOUTH **∳** J9

duce this ending:

The lead of the last heart f the closed hand ruined the Wes he discarded a diamond, he we be forced into the lead in that to play a spade and vice versa.

♦ Kg

Hess Winner Hess Winner newed by Harris Wolfing Of 2d in Row

By Nick Stout

d over two runs.

Abigan Paler by s was fourth. By placing sec-

felt horrible all the way

has been be finish in five years on the cir-

Later he fel to check yourself.

cld not det hi was one of those races where

Patter husban oth the morning and afternoon

Pattern which of the morning and arrest section in the same is of the race covered 150 meters he same is But officials added one more than age liked to the second run to make 55.

young wellung less led after the first run by sales and the top spot even though she considered top spot even though she rated to sales and led by 14 hundredths in the aftered to sales are conser was 58 hundredths.

noon. Cooper was 58 hundred with of a second behind after

though & first run, in which she placed the commenced, but she tied Daniela Zini of

y for the best time in the sec-

from and the leg from days of overcast skies married only incessant snowing, the sun and the first out Wednesday, and except

in occasional invasion of fog.

weather was perfect for racing, sher, in her seventh World season, equaled her best reof last season, when she fin-

of last season, wallow races.

I fourth in three slalom races.

was so chattery up there,"

Wire to Wire

when he long?

had to take a lot of chances."

Biackstone & Abraham By Nick Stout

ASEAL Is the International Heroid Tribune

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INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, THURSDAY, JANUARY 22, 1981

Red Smith

Casey Verbatim: A Public Service

NEW YORK — A young wom-an asked, "What was Casey Stengel like?" I thought she was pulling my leg until I realized that she was nine years old when Casey, retiring as manager of the New York Mets, dropped out of public view.

"Casey Stengel," I said, "was — well, just a minute." I dug up my copy of Casey's testimony before the Senate Subcommittee on Anti-trust and Monopoly on July 9, 1953. It carest the senate the senate subcommittee of the senate subcommittee on Anti-trust and Monopoly on July 9, 1959. It carest the senate state there of 1958. It seems to me that those of us who covered Casey in his time owe it to history to reintroduce him to readers this way at least once a decade.

Sen. Estes Kelauver: "Mr. Stengel, you are the manager of the New York Yankees. Will you give us very briefly your background and your views about this legisla-

Sure Thing, Senator

Stengel: "Well, I started in pro-fessional ball in 1910. I have been professional ball, I would say, for 48 years. I have been employed by numerous ball clubs in the majors and in the minor leagues.

"I entered in the minor leagues with Kansas City. I played as low as Class D ball, which was at Shelbyville, Ky., and also Class C ball and Class A ball, and I have ad"I had many years that I was not so successful as a ballplayer, as it up five hours to go to another ball club?

"How could you run baseball manager down to Kentucky.

"How without night ball? You had there was if which I had to go back to the minor leagues as a manager, and after being in the minor leagues as a manager, I became a major-league manager in several cities and was discharged — we call it discharged because there is no question I had to leave.

"And I returned to the minor leagues at Milwankee, Kansas City and Oakland, Calif., and then returned to the major leagues. In the last 10 years, naturally, with the New York Yankees, the New York Yankees have had tremendous success and while I am not a ballplayer who does the work I have no doubt worked for a ball club that is very capable in the off-

"I have been up and down the ladder. I know there are some things in baseball 35 to 50 years ago that are better now than they were in those days. In those days, my goodness, you could not trans-fer a ball club in the minor leagues, Class D, Class C ball, Class A ball. "How could you transfer a ball club when you did not have a highway? How could you transfer a ball club when the railroads then

off and then you had to wait and

track. Football involves strength

work. Our sprinters work more on

stamina, running repetitions of 330, 440 and 600 yards. His stami-

"The other day, he and Mel started in the blocks together, and

they were just about dead even at

over his track debut. Even his foot-

ball success did not seem to excite

at a time playing football," he said.
"I knew I had a lot to learn. I

learned how to hit holes quickly,

how to follow my blocks, how to

block. I was surprised about the

all-Americas and the Heisman vot-

Walker did not seem excited

"I tried to accomplish one thing

na and quickness are great.

15 meters.

to have night ball to improve the proceeds, to pay larger salaries, and I went to work, the first year I received \$135 a month. I thought that was amazing. I had to put away enough money to go to dental college. I found out it was not better in dentistry. I stayed in

"Any other questions you would like to ask me?

Kefanver: "Mr. Stengel, are you prepared to answer particularly why baseball wants this bill passed?"

Stengel: "Well, I would have to say at the present time. I think that baseball has advanced in this respect for the player help. That is an amazing statement for me to make, because you can retire with an annuity at 50 and what organi-zation in America allows you to retire at 50 and receive money?

"Now the second thing about baseball that I think is very interesting to the public or to all of us is that it is the owner's fault if he does not improve his club, along with the officials in the ball club and the players.

1-Man Socratic Method "Now what causes that?

"If I am going to go on the road and we are a traveling ball club and you know the cost of transportation now — we travel sometimes with three Pullman coaches, the New York Yankees, and I'm just a salaried man and do not own stock in the New York Yankees — I found out that in traveling with the New York Yankees on the road and all, that it is the best, and we have broken records in Washington this year, we have broken them in every city but New York and we have lost two clubs that have gone out of the city of New

Of course, we have had some bad weather. I would say that they are mad at us in Chicago, we fill the parks. They have come out to see good material. I will say they are mad at us in Kansas City, but

we broke their attendance records. "Now on the road we only get possibly 27 cents. I am not positive of these figures, as I am not an official. If you go back 15 years or if I owned stock in the club, I would

give them to you."

Kefauver: "Mr. Stengel, I am not sure that I made my question

Stengel: "Yes, sir. Well, that is all right. I am not sure I'm going to answer yours perfectly, either."
Sen. Joseph O'Mahoney: "How

many minor leagues were there in baseball when you began?"

Stengel: "Well, there were not so many at that time because of this fact: Anybody to go into base-

ball at that time with the educational schools that we had were small, while you were probably thoroughly educated at school, you had to be - we had only small cities that you could put a team in and they would go defunct. "Why, I remember the first year

there and took a uniform because

you got by July, that was the big date. You did not play night ball and you did not play Sundays in half of the cities because of a Sunday observance, so in those days when things were tough, and all of it was. I mean to say, why they just closed up July 4 and there you were sitting there in the depot. You could go to work some place

else, but that was it.
"So I got out of Kankakee, Ill. and I just go there for the visit

Sen. John Carroll: "The question Sen. Kefauver asked you was what, in your honest opinion, with your 48 years of experience, is the need for this legislation in view of the fact that baseball has not been subject to antitrust laws?"

Stengel: "No."

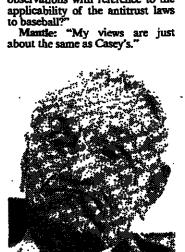
Carroll: "I had a conference with one of the attorneys representing not only baseball but all of the sports, and I listened to your explanation to Sen. Kefauver.

"It seemed to me it had some clarity. I asked the attorney this question: 'What was the need for this legislation? I wonder if you would accept his definition. He said they didn't want to be subjected to the ipse dixit of the federal government because they would throw a lot of damage suits on the ad dammum clause. He said, in the first place, the Toolson case was sui generis, it was de minimus non

Stengel: "Well, you are going to get me there for about two hours."

Kefanyer: "Thank you very much, Mr. Stengel. We appreciate

your presence here.
"Mr. Mickey Mantle, will you come around? "Mr. Mantle, do you have any observations with reference to the



HOLIDAYS & TRAVEL

Georgia's Walker Off to the Races bination, the shot-put. He has run coach. "He's in amazing shape for

By Frank Litsky New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Last October, Howard Schmertz, director of the Wanamaker Millrose Games, telephoned Lewis Gainey, track coach of the University of Georgia. Schmertz invited Mel Lattany. Georgia's Olympic sprinter, to his blue-ribbon meet Feb. 6 at Madison Square Garden.
Three weeks later, Bill Katz, the

Georgia women's coach who also coaches the male sprinters, tele-phoned Schmertz. Katz confirmed that Lattany would run and said Georgia would like to send two relay teams, too.
"Fine," said Schmertz.

Katz said Georgia would also like to send Herschel Walker.

"Who," asked Schmertz, Herschel Walker?" 100 yards in 9.48 seconds, auto-"Are you trying to tell me you never heard of him?" asked Katz matically timed, approximately equal to 9.3 seconds hand-timed. But Walker is not completely "Never," said Schmertz.

Two weeks later, Schmertz picked up a copy of Sports Illus-trated. On the cover was Herschel Walker, the Georgia football team's sensational freshman running back.
"Now I knew who he was,"
Schmertz said. "But could be

sprint?" Yes, Walker can sprint. He will

sprint in the Millrose 60-yard dash in a field that includes Lattany, Harvey Glance, Steve Riddick, Carl Lewis, Mike Roberson, Ephraim Serrette and EmmitKing. and possibly Houston McTear, Stanley Floyd and James Sanford. In high school, Walker was the

NBA Standings

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Georgia small-school champion in the 100-meter and 200-meter dashes and, making a strange comcan swing his arms fully.

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runner as big as Herschel."

tion's No. 1 rating.

Most of the Georgia trackmen

ing. They were nice, but I live for vhat's going to happen. Preference. "I'm not running track just for something to do. This is always

something I loved to do. I like track better than football, though that may change in a year or two."

Until it changes, the Georgia football team will hold spring practices without Walker, who will be busy with track. His future in track may be as bright as his future in football.

"He's got a lot to learn," said Katz. "You can't teach speed, but sometimes you can refine it. For example, he never lifted a weight gifted. He's one of the fiercest competitors you'll ever meet, but he's just a babe in the woods. "Don't ask him about his shoul-

until he got to college. He's got an explosive start. He's just naturally

der. He's the type to say the doctor is wrong and that he feels fine." "The shoulder doesn't bother

CI ACCIPIED ADVEDTICEMENTS

the New Orleans Saints resigned Tuesday. They have opposed Owner John Mecom's prospective hiring of Bum Phillips, recently fired as Houston's head coach.

EMPLOYMENT W Œ SWI **38**.0 BNG OTH 500

765 539 522 486 438 438 Tresday's Results
New York 9t. Sestitle 97 (R. Williams 3t. C
wright 18; Brown 19, Westphyl 16).
Claveland 99, Portland 94 (Mitchell 24, Sa

2), Thompson 19). Ion 121, Utoh 113 (Gravey 30, Bi 28; Duntley 39, Boone, Griffith 18). Defroit 83, Philadelphia 75 (Hubbard 26, Tyler Konses City 184 Dailes 9) (Ford 24 Gru

Transactions

NEW YORK-Signed Nell Allen, pitcher, to to

FOOTBALL Heritanal Poolbell League
CINCINNATI—Staned Tom Birney, kicker.
NEW ORLEANS—Announced the resionation
(Stare Rosenbloom, general manager, and participation)

ockfield coach. H.Y. JETS—Named Jse Walton offensive coa Mater. Washington—Named Den Breaux, offer

week. "I knew I was hurt, but I missed only one play. I've been doing some pretty good running in workouts since then." Walker was supposed to make his college track debut last weekend in a triangular meet against Ohio State and Kent State at Columbus, Ohio. But on doctor's orders he stayed home. He will be examined this week, and if all is

"I dislocated my left shoulder in

the Sugar Bowl game against Notre Dame," Walker said this

the Friday night in the Philadel-phia Track Classic. "The only concern," said Gainey, the Georgia coach, "is if he

"He's a super prospect. Spec Towns, the 1936 Olympic champion who used to coach here, said Herschel has the same glide as Jesse Owens. Imagine that for a

Walker, 6 feet 2 inches tall and 220 pounds, was named to every major all-America team. In the voting for the Heisman Trophy for the nation's outstanding player, he finished third, the highest ever by a freshman. He was the most important player in Georgia's undefeated season, which ended with a Sugar Bowi victory and the na-

started workouts four months ago. Walker started two weeks ago. "He's the started in September," said Katz, the sprint "The shoulder doesn't bo me." said Walker. "I feel fine."

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I was at Kankakee, III., and a bank offered me \$550 if I would let them have a little notice. I left they owed me two weeks' pay. But I either had to quit but I did not

Casey Stengel 2 Saint Executives Quit

From Agency Dispatches
NEW ORLEANS — General

Manager Steve Rosenbloom and Vice President Dick Steinberg of

	ULASSIFII	EU AUVERT	isements	- HOLDHIS & HELVE		
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Boxing's Sweetest Scientist

2. Hess. 150.
1. Serrori. 121.
4. Perrine Pelen, Fronce, 114.
5. Kinshofer, 165.
6. Dor's de Apostini, Switzeri
Epple, West Germany, 100.
8. Clady Neison, U.S.A., 99.
9. Cooper, 44.
70. Zini, 45.

morning run, meaning the course was not as smooth as she had an-

ticipated. "The gates were close and it was very quick." After she

finished the second run and real-

ized her time was good, Fisher ac-

knowledged how she felt: "I was

Kinshofer Moves Up

German who finished third in the

downhill took seventh place

Wednesday, giving her first place in the combined, worth 25 World

Cup points. Hess was second and

Cooper third.
With her victory, Hess took over the lead in the slalom standings.

She had been tied with Perrine

Pelen of France, who was among

44 of the 82 starters who either

failed to finish or were disqualified

for missing a gate. Nadig retains the overall World Cup lead.

51st

As the last entrant out of the start-

ing gate in the first run, Kate Rat-tray of New Zealand was skiing in

Europe for the first time - in her

When she crossed the finish line

after several skiers before her had

fallen, she skied up to friends and asked, "How well did I do?"
When told she had finished 51st.

she smiled and said, "Really?"

she asked: "Did I beat anybody?"

Wemen's Statem

1. Erika Hess, Switzerland, 1:33.46,

2. Christin Cooner, U.S.A. 1:33.90,

3. Hound Wented, Liechnesslein, 1:34.46,

4. Ablgodi Fisher, U.S.A., 1:34.56,

5. Danielo Zini, Holy, 1:34.90,

6. Ursula Kanzakt, Switzerland, 1:35.19,

7. Christa Kinsheler, West Germany, 1:3

Piero Macchi, Italy, 1:36.37,

9. Fablanne Servat, Franco, 1:34.62,

10. Olac Chorvatova, Czechoslovatka, 1:3

Werld Cup Standings

1. Marie-Theres Nadig, Switzer

2. Hess. 150.

Then, after a moment's hesitation

The answer, unfortunately, was

first World Cup race.

There was at least one racer who was not much interested in points.

Christa Kinshofer, the West

really nervous."

New York Times Service NEW YORK —A cold was nagging at his chest, the professional knew his opponent for the decision like the de was a second and a surgency to train this day. But he was

eady in the gym.

Life 18's against my religion to come to the gym and nothing." Sacol Mamby said, and he climbed e stairs to the second-story locker room he ares at Gleason's with other boxers who have en at the gym since it moved to West 30th Street en at the gym since it moved to West 30th Street

Manhattan from the Bronx eight years ago.

Mamby did not look back at the activity on the

or. There was nothing down there he had not
en before in a professional career entering its

Walking In and Hitting

"A lot of them, I just shake my head when I saich them," said Mamby, opening his metal carrowing lime there is no sign that a world With the second market ampion lives there

"Some of them, if they're guided right, could be

mething, but nobody takes time to teach any-ody anything. All they think about is putting on the gloves and walking in and hitting somebody. ig today."

Mamby is the preserver of lost arts. In an era
then flash is mistaken for skill and craftsmanship
as given way to assembly lines. Mamby is a preious memory. He feints not only with his fists, whoulders and head, he feints with his feet. There

re times in the ring when he moves opposite to he direction in which he appears to be heading. When he works out, the other fighters, the ones who want to learn, stop and watch. Mamby is a -13-year-old graduate school who has learned his rade in 46 fights.

"He's got it all," said an admiring Gerry Consey, the undefeated heavyweight who heads the Jeb. 23 card at Madison Square Garden that now vill probably include Mamby's fight with Aaron ryor, the 25-year-old undereated World Boxing Association junior welterweight champion who is

ecuperating from gunshot wounds. Cooney, training for his fight against Ken Noron, has been around Gleason's long enough to ppreciate Mamby. "What fancy moves," said

Craftsman

Few fighters offer opponents smaller targets. Even fewer know how to block punches the way Mamby does. Only a handful are left who know how to throw punches while moving backward. his punches are classic — short and with so little motion their power is deceiving. He is, probably, the master craftsman of the ring today. He is the professional. He is also, as usual, the underdog.

"I became world champion when they said I

couldn't do it," he said, taping his hands. "I'm stoing to beat Pryor, too, which they say I can't do. like the odds against me."

Pryor is 25 made to be a prior to the prior to be a prior Pryor is 25, undefeated in 27 pro fights with 25 knockouts, an attacker who charges opponents from unlikely angles but who pays little attention from unlikely angles but who pays have account to defense. Pryor is so tough bullets don't stop.

him from training. "He's a superman, huh?" said Mamby, who has never been knocked off his feet in a pro career dating back to 1969 and including such opponents as Roberto Duran, Antonio Cervantes, Edwin Viruet, Esteban DeJesus, Harold Weston and

Mamby, the World Boxing Council champion,

Benny Huertas.

was to have fought Pryor in Las Vegas Feb. 7, but the WBA champion had a domestic quartel that ended with a 22-caliber bullet going through his right forearm. There was no major damage, but Muhammad Ali Professional Sports, the promoters, thought it rwould be better to move the fight ahead to Feb. 23 at the Garden. Mamby, who was born, bred and bar-mitzvahed in the Bronx, is not keen on the

idea of fighting in his hometown, "They don't like

me here," he said. The professional is a boxer, not

"In my philosophy," he said, "science over-comes brute force anytime." Especially when sci-ence can take a punch — "and punch back."

Like a 20-game winner who prefers talking about the home runs he has hit rather than the shotouts he has pitched, Mamby would rather discuss his knockouts. There have been only 14 among his 29 victories against 12 losses and five.

February when, behind on points in the 14th round at Scoul, he stopped kim Sang-Hyun of South Korea. "I got the title the hard way." he said, "right out of the lion's mouth."

Nothing came easy. He became a fighter after

his parents converted to Judaism when he was 4. It made him different from the other black kids in the South Broux. He discovered he liked fighting. "Everything I know was taught me by Al Smith," he said, referring to his 71-year-old train-

er, who has been with him from the beginning.

"In the beginning, I told him that when the guys he was fighting then, the guys in the gym with him, were all finished and retired, he would go on to be a world champion," said Smith. "I knew he could learn everything.

The \$250,000 he will earn against Pryor is by far the biggest purse of a career that did not reach six figures for any fight until his first title defense, last July against DeJesus.

Leonard? Not a Thinker'

The professional said there were other good boxers around. Larry Holmes, "the best heavy-weight out there," and Duran, he said, know how to feint and the other tricks of the trade.

"Sugar Ray Leonard? He's flashy, but he's not a thinking fighter. He can fight, don't get me wrong, but he's not a thinking fighter. With time, he will learn his trade and be one hell of a fighter. I'd like to fight him after Pryor."

The professional respects boxers and trainers, but he has little use for managers. "Never have so few taken so much from so many," he said. "In five or six years, managers will be extinct. All a He is trying to get out of a contract with his current manager, Carl King, the 23-year-old son of Don King, the promoter whom Mamby has just left for MAPS. He had signed a promotional contract with the fether for two years, and the father tract with the father for two years, and the father had named his son as manager. But when Mamby

went to Korea to fight for the title, he did not bother to take Carl King.
"The only time I ever see Carl is in the locker room before the fight," he said.

He decided to leave the Kings when they told him they had signed for him to fight Obisa him they had signed for him to fight coisa. Nwankpa, the African champion, in Nigeria.

"Twe been globe-trotting all my career," said Mamby, who has fought from Thailand to Paris, Korea to Kingston. "If they want the title, let them come and get it. I know about fighting overseas. The first thing they do is take your passport. I told Carl I wouldn't go and he insisted I had to

go, that he had signed. "You signed,' I said. Then you go over there and make 140 pounds.' Something else."

Message From the East

After a brisk workout, back upstairs in the locker room, an Indonesian promoter introduced him-self and said he wanted Mamby to defend the title in Jakarta against someone named Thomas Americo, whom the promoter said was undefeated in seven fights and was ranked No. 3 in the world. "I got to beat Pryor first," said the professional.
"And if I get \$250,000 for half the title, then I get

"I'm not here to really negotiate," said the promoter. "I just wanted to introduce myself and get to know you. That's how we do things."
"Yeah, well, sooner or later we'd have to discuss the bottom line," said the professional. "I'm just saving time." The promoter said he would contact

\$500,000 for the whole thing."

MAPS and left.

Seven fights and he's ranked," someone said to Mamby about the proposed opponent. "It took me 35 fights to get a ranking," said the professional as Smith started to rub him down. "Hey, Al. your hands are too cold. Here, let me do it." He took the lotion from his trainer and started rubbing his own arms and legs.
"No," he said, "I never had an idol, until one day, on film, I watched myself and said, Now I'm

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well with the shoulder he will run

Imagine That

Art Buchwald

Reagan Honeymoon

WASHINGTON — "I would now, you would let him go up to the suite."

Reagan," I told the man in the "Yes, we would. But that's befrock coat and striped pants be-

hind the desk. "I'm sorry," the man replied.
"The president is on his honey-

"Who is he on his honeymoon

with?" I demand-

"The American people, Congress and the press. Every president is entitled to a honeymoon after he is sworn into office.

"That's ridiculous," I said. Buchwald

The president of the United States doesn't have time for a honeymoon. There is too much work to be done."

"He's working in the honey-moon suite, but he is not to be disturbed."

"For how long?"

"It depends. Some presidents have had a honeymoon period for as long as six months. Others have had one for as little as a month."

"I think there is more going on upstairs than meets the eye. I be-lieve you're keeping something from me that the American people should know about."

"I told you. The president is on his honeymoon with the American people. You should know, sir, that on a honeymoon you can't believe anything bad of the person you're with. That's why it's called a honeymoon. You've got four years ahead of you. What's the big rush in writing about him now?"

"He's the only president I've got. I owe it to my readers to point out what he's doing wrong."

"But he's only been president for two days. What could he possi-bly do wrong in two days?"

"That's what I'm trying to find out. Couldn't I just peek in the honeymoon suite and see what they're doing?

"It's out of the question. The American people would never stand for it. If you busted in on the president's honeymoon, they would have your hide."

"I'll bet you anything that if columnist George Will came in right

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cause he's part of the honeymoon

I thought this was a free coun-"It is, sir. That's why presidents

are permitted honeymoons." "I don't suppose if I slipped you 20 bucks you could overlook the

"I'm afraid not, sir. The presidential honeymoon suite is off limits to people like yourself, and there is nothing you can do to persuade me to let you go upstairs."

"I can't wait around for the president to have a honeymoon with American people for six

months. I've got a job to do." The man behind the desk said, We're sorry, sir. But our orders are the president is not to be dis-turbed until his honeymoon is

"Can't I speak to him on the What do you want to speak to.

him about? "The economy, inflation, the state of the world, and the price of heating oil which people can't af-

"We couldn't let you speak to him about those things or you'd spoil his honeymoon. We have instructions to let him speak only to friendly members of the press, congressional leaders and influential friends who think he's a wonderful person. Every president is entitled to that. Even President Carter had a honeymoon with the American people when he was first sworn in."

Political cartoonists Herb Block. Oliphant, Conrad, and columnist Jack Anderson all came into the lobby at the same time. "Is the honeymoon over yet?"

Block asked me.
"Heck no," I said. "As far as I can tell, it's only just begun."
"Oh boy," said Anderson, "are we in trouble."

"I gave Nixon a week," said Oliphant. "I'm afraid this one could be a lot longer."
"Well," I said, "might as well sit

in the lobby and relax. Did anyone bring a deck of cards?"

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The Legacy of Adolphe Sax

What the Inventor of the Saxophone Has Wrought

By Michael Zwerin

national Herald Tribunt DARIS - After the Belgian inventor Adolphe Sax patented the saxophone in 1846, Hector Berlioz wrote: "Its principal merit is the beautiful variety of its accent; deep and calm, passionate, dreamy, melancolic, like an echo of an echo . . . To my knowledge no existing musical instrument possesses that curious sonority perched on the limit of

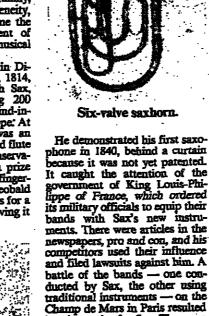
In his autobiography, "Father of the Blues," W.C. Handy who claimed to have been the first to use a saxophone in an American orchestra, in 1909 describes the instrument as moaning like a sinner on revival day." For Arnold Bennett, the saxophone was "the embodiment of the spirit of beer."

Carrying Power

It combines the speed of woodwinds with the carrying power of brass and at the begining Sax intended the seven in-struments in his new family for marching bands, replacing clari-nets, oboes and bassoons. It was an easy instrument to learn. Each village could now have its own band. You can produce a tone in an hour, learn a simple tune in a day. Brass players, faced with embouchure problems, may take weeks to reach the same point; violinists even longer. Fingering is much less demanding than on older reed instruments An exhibition on Adolphe Sax

and the past and present of the saxophone, at the Centre Cul-turel de la Communaute Francaise de Belgique through March 15, is an interesting collection of documents, vimage instruments and audio-visual illustrations about the inventor and his invention. The displays include Sax's other inventions: families of brass instruments called saxborns, saxotrombas and saxtubas; an enormous organ powered and pushed by a steam locomo-tive for public events; a design for an egg-shaped concert hall; an air purifier for sufferers of respiratory diseases — 46 patents in all. But he is principally remembered for the saxophone family, which in range, homogeneity, speed and subtlety, became the wind instrument equivalent of the violin family and the musical voice of the 20th century.

Adolphe Sax was born in Di-nant, Belgium, on Nov. 6, 1814, the son of Charles-Joseph Sax, whose factory employing 200 workers was the largest wind-instrument producer in Europe. At the age of 12, Adolphe was an apprentice there. He studied flute at the Brussels Royal Conservatory of Music and won a prize playing the revolutionary fingering system devised by Theobald Bochm. His first patent was for a redesigned bass clarinet, giving it more flexibility and power.



Sax moved to Paris. The revolution of 1848 installed a republic and ended the monarchy, including its support of Sax, who filed for bankruptcy in 1852. But the Second Empire followed shortly and in 1854 Napoleon III granted Sax a subsidy. As politi-cal fortunes changed, he went bankrupt again, continuing his manufacturing business on a

in a jury prize for Sax. The press

was almost unanimously favor-

able. He won large contracts.

smaller scale. By the time of his death in 1894, he was in reduced circumstances and few people would have bet on the future of the saxophone.

Jazz

The saxophone was never senously integrated into classical music, aside from isolated works of Berlioz, Igor Stravinsky, Darius Milhaud and some others. Then came jazz. At the beginning, the dominant jazz instruments were trumpets and cornets Buddy Bolden, King Oliver, Freddie Keppard and Louis Armstrong were early kings.

After that the saxophone began to take over. In 1918, a clarinet player named Sidney Bechet was seduced by a soprano saxophone in a London shop window. In his autohography, "Treat It Gentle," Bechet comments: "This was a piece of good luck for me because it wasn't long after this before people started saying they didn't want clarinets in their hands no more."

The saxophone began to be described as "throbbing" or "wailing" as soloists such as Bechet.
Adrian Rollini and Johnny Hodges rediscovered it in the 20s. Its meloric capabilities were ex-plored by Ben Webster, Coleman Hawkins and Lester Young in the '30s. Saxophone sections were the real stars of the dance bands. Charlie Parker played it harder and faster in the '40s. Lee Konitz and Paul Desmond cooled it out in the '50s. Serge Chaloff, Gerry Mulligan and Pepper Adams picked up from Ellingtonian Harry Carney and explored the underexposed baritone sax. Steve Lacy rediscovered the soprano, which had been neglacted since Bechet.

Substitutes

Louis Jordan, King Curtis and Junior Walker introduced the saxophone to rhythm and blues as combos gradually replaced big bands in popular music. John Coltrane and Eric Dolphy stretched the physical and emo-tional range of the saxophone in the '60s, while Archie Shepp, Pharoah Sanders and Albert

ment went into eclipse along with jazz itself. The electric guitar took over. But to approach the

So those of you who never knew it had left will be pleased to old music student named Charles who recently switched from gui-tar to tenor sax, giving as his reason: "I want to play an instru-ment I can kiss."

Sen. Kennedy, Wife Plan to Divorce Sen. Edward Kennedy and wife Joan, side-by-side campai ers as he sought the Democr. presidential nomination last vi announced they plan to divorce ter 22 years of marriage. They been living apart — he in subur Washington, she in Boston — though Mrs. Kennedy appea frequently with her husband ing his failed effort to wrest

PEOPLE:

party's nomination from Jir Certer, Mrs. Kennedy was tre

several years ago for alcoho

and had been active in Alcoh-

Anonymous in Boston, where

had been living since Febru

1978. In a statement issued

Kennedy's Senate office, they

"appropriate legal proceedings be commenced in due course."

Kennedys, both Catholics.

married Nov. 29, 1958. They

three children, Kara, 20, Ed

Jr., 19, and Patrick, 13. The:

ment said Mrs. Kennedy pla

pursuing a master's degree in

cation at Lesley College, The

ment added Kennedy still in to seek re-election to the S next year from Massachusett

was first elected in 1962.

continue living in Boston

With rock 'n' roll, the instru-

Ayler invented sounds never be-

subtlety and variety of saxo-phones, guitarists had to employ anxiliary equipment such as wah-wah pedals, phasers and flangers. The synthesizer, the first really new instrument invented since the saxophone, served cold 70s technopop well, but people need warmth too and the saxophone combines human breath with the speed of a guitar or a keyboard. In the mid-70s Andy McKay with Roxy Music and David Payne with Ian Drury introduced the saxonhone to rock. Saxophones are an integral part of hot young groups such as the Q-Tips and Dexy's Midnight Runners. Clarence Clemons' tenor is essential to the power of Bruce Spring-steen's material. Phil Woods' alto has been featured prominently on Billy Joel hits. Steely Dan would not be quite what it is without Wayne Shorter's tenor.

learn that the saxophone has been making a comeback. Its continuing contemporary appeal can be illustrated by a 16-year-

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George Burns, the one-unk devillian and radio comediar has made a new career out of old, turned 85 in Beverly Calif. "Age means nothing to he said, then offered his own formula for eternal youth -"I can't get old. I'm working. old when I was 21 and c work." For his birthday, how the busy Burns turned to ch What he described as "a little ty for 1,100 of my friends," a a-person gala at the Beverlton, was designed as a bene Ben Gurion Hospital in Israei Austrian chancellor Bruno sky, one of Europe's longes. ing government ministers, v 70 today. Although Kreisk he wants no fuss, he has n long-playing record in whit tells his life story in homely

na dialect. Among other being made for the occasion film about his private life shown on television and a snown on television and a book of photographs of the cellor. The popular Vienna Kronen Zeitung has publish horoscope, predicting a year cision that must be faced w ergy for a successful outcom -SAMUELJU

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